25 MAY 1934

REGD. NO. B. 1065

Sunday Edition

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXII NO 25 BOMBAY SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY'S CAMPAIGN TO HELP GUJERAT & KARNATAK

Peasants Who Lost All For Country

FERVENT APPEALS TO ALL CLASSES

Will Ahmedabad Millowners Do Their Bit?

The campaign for the relief of the suffering and afflicted peasants of the Gujarat and Karnatak provinces, was launched, in right earnest, by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on Saturday, at a public meeting held in the People's Jinnah Hall.

Amidst cheers Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided over the meeting announced that after a very long time they could meet in the Jinnah Hall and the first time they had met for providing relief to the stricken peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak.

The People' Jinanh Hall was packed to the full and a large number of ladies and Congressmen were present.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided over the occasion, said amidst cheers that they were able to meet again in the Hall after a considerably long time and for the first time after the Congress House and the Jinnah had been returned to them The speaker was glad that the first occasion when they met in the Hall was for a nable cause. They had met to express sympathy with the afflicted peasants of Gujerat and Karnatak who had lost everything for the sake of their country during the fight in the last few years. The old and the new leaders were present there. and they should all consider it their duty to afford relief to the farmers in their hour of need.

FIGHT FOR SWARAJ.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, at the outset, observed that they were meeting again in the Hall after a lapse of nearly two years and a half. The object for which the meeting was convened, was to devise means for the relief of the agriculturists of Gujerat and Karnatak, who had suffered heavily during the great fight for Swaraj. The first fight commenced in the year 1930, and the people in the province had borne their share well, of which they could be reasonably proud. Many had been to the jails, and yet others were victims of lathi charges. But on the cessation of the fight many people might have resumed their original occupations and might have settled down to usual routine

Unfortunately, the fate of the farmers of Gujerat and Karnatak was otherwise. Their sacrifices were tremendous. They had lost all of their possessions and were now in a helpless plight. If the Congressmen sat quiet with folded hands, at this time, and did not try to help them, it would be a matter for shame.

WILL BOMBAY RISE TO OCCASION.

Bombay had been known for its universal generosity, continued the speaker, whenever there was a calamity. In whatever part of the country it might be, Bombay had always come forward and helped the victims, whoever they were. He was confident that the city would rise to the occasion to help those who were in real need and distress.

Mr. Nariman specially appealed to the rich Shethias and merchants of Ahmedabad to come forward with liberal donations and help their unfortunate brethren of the province.

BHULABHAI DONATES RS. 10,000

The President in calling upon Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai to address the meeting said that he not only spoke but also acted inasmuch as he had donated Rs. 10,000, which was acclaimed with loud cheers.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed that the most difficult task for any one was to discharge one's duty towards one's fellow-being. The national fight was launched to win the rights of the Indians. This might not appear so difficult when compared to the great duty of discharging one's obligations towards his fellow-countrymen. Until the Indians had done their share of duty towards the suffering peasantry of the land, they would not be in a position to claim what was

their birthright. During the national fight in the days of the Civil Disobedience movement the farmers of Gujarat and Karnatak had lost every thing. Many of them were loaded with fines and the fines were partially recovered by auctioning their houses and their holdings, their vessels and still part of the fines remained to be recovered.

SUPREME SACRIFICES.

The sacrifices of these farmers, continued the speaker, were supreme and the only way of expressing our sympathy and admiration for their courage was by helping them in their hour of need. It need not be thought that these valiant sufferers would go about asking for help from people. They had enough self-respect to bear patiently with their suffering rather than go out and beg for charity. On the other hand, it was the duty of every one to come forward and help them to the utmost extent. Referring to Mr. Nariman's appeal to Ahmedabad millowners, Mr. Bhulabhai said that he would not appeal to them but he hoped they would realise that if during the last few years they had made money as a result of people's love for Swadeshi, that love was fostered by the sacrifice of peasants and others who had participated in the national struggle.

DUTY OF GUJARAT.

Gujarat had millions of people and it was the duty of Gujarat to support, feed and maintain the unfortunate people till the next crop season.

The help they should get was not by way of charity, concluded the speaker, but as an appreciation of the patriotic sacrifices of a brave people. He appealed to the middle-classes and the poorer people to contribute their mite for the relief of the suffering.

THE BEST SACRIFICE

Mr. S. A. Brelvi said that the sacrifices made by the brave peasants of Gujarat and Karnatak were well-known to all. The best and most valuable sacrifice any one could make was of that thing which he loved most. These peasants had during the national struggle sacrificed their land, their houses, their cattle and, in short, everything through which they could earn a living for themselves and their dependents, that is, they had sacrificed the thing which they loved most and they had this to such an extent that they were now without any means and helpless. Mahatma Gandhi had said that when they won Swaraj it would be their paramount duty to see that these brave and patriotic peasants or their dependents would be adequately compensated for all the losses they had suffered. But that did not mean that in the meanwhile they should do nothing.

NO CHARITY.

It was their duty to do all they could to help them. It was computed that 7,000 peasants in Gujarat and 2,000 peasants in Karnatak had become destitute. These peasants were self-respecting patriots. They asked for no charity. All they demanded was that they should be provided with a little plot of land, a few bullocks, seeds and agricultural implements so that they could resume their work as agriculturists and might not depend on other people's charity for the future. There was enough land in Gujarat and Karnatak. Only money was needed to buy land, cattle, seed and agricultural implements and give immediate relief. In these circumstances, no Indian, who had any love for his country or who had any appreciation of self-respect among others, would deny all help that he could render to help what little they could.

KARWAR'S PLIGHT.

Dr. N. S. Hardiker described the tragic miseries of the farmers of Karnatak, especially those of Karwar, whose bold stand against the Government was well-known all over the country. He gave a detailed account of the extent of poverty prevailing in the province at the moment and appealed for help.

Messrs. Motichand G. Kapadia, Babrekar and Pannalal Jhaveri also made fervent appeals.

Mr. Pannalal said that he felt ashamed to come to Bombay to appeal for funds. But he had no alternative owing to the present state of Gujarat. 900 families were in distress and it would require over a crore of rupees to give them adequate relief. But immediately all that was wanted was to give them relief to enable them to tide over this season.

"FORETASTE OF HADES"

New Yorkers Suffer From Heat Wave

MANY LIE PROSTRATE: THOUSANDS SLEEP ON ROOFS

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, June 23.

"Foretaste of the Hades" is the description given by travelling passengers who crowded, sweltering, the underground railways in New York at present, owing to the scorching heat wave, with a temperature, for the last three days, about 90 in the shade and an atmosphere sticky with humidity.

Many people are suffering with prostration and thousands are sleeping on the roofs for coolness Hundreds and thousands have gone to the country seaside.

SYDNEY WOOD BEATS SHIELDS

Queen's Club Championship Final Result

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 23.

In the Queen's Club, London, Championship final Sydney Wood beat Shields, 11/9 6/0.

TEXTILE QUOTAS

Japan Dissatisfied With British Reply

"MOST-FAVOURED-NATION CLAUSE VIOLATED"

TOKIO, June 23.

The Japanese Government was dissatisfied with the British reply to their representations regarding the enforcement of textile quotas, which, they contend, violates the most-favoured-nation clause of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

It is considered that even if Japan acquiesce in the quota system, Britain should only apply it to Crown Colonies. Further negotiations are foreshadowed, and it is expected Japan will demand quotas based on the trade of 1932 and onwards instead of on that of 1927-31.—Reuter.

DEBT NEGOTIATIONS

BERLIN, June 23.

Germany has agreed to the British offer to negotiate for debts and is expected to send negotiators to London by air on Monday, though it is foreshadowed she is unlikely to offer immediate concessions.—Reuter.

G. K. Union Calls Off Strike

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE TO FOLLOW SUIT

At its meeting held on Saturday evening the Strike Committee of the Girni Kamgar Union passed the following resolution:

"The Girni Kamgar Union Strike Committee met this evening and resolved to call off the strike as from to-day."

It is reliably understood that the Joint Strike Committee will, at its meeting to-day, also, pass a similar resolution.

It will be recalled that the General Strike began on 23rd April last. On the first day 25,000 men responded to the call of the Joint Strike Committee.

On the second day 15,000 more joined and 4 Labour leaders were arrested for defying Police orders.

On the third day the number of men on strike reached 50,00 and the Chief Presidency Magistrate issued an order under section 144 restraining meetings and procession.

On the fourth day 65,000 men were on strike.

On the fifth day 75,000 men were on strike.

On 29th April 80,000 men were on strike and the Emergency Powers Act was brought into requisition to make a general round-up of Labour leaders.

GANDHIJI AND POONA CITY FATHERS

POONA, June 23.

Mr. Potdhar, First Class Subjudge, rejected the application for injunction against the Poona Municipality restraining it from considering the proposition of presenting an address to Gandhiji on June 25.—A. P.

D. L. BOARD'S ADDRESS

To Be Presented To Mahatma To-day

POONA, June 23.

Mahatma Gandhi receives an address presented by the District Local Board to-morrow morning, and addresses a public meeting of citizens in the evening.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AT WOMEN'S MEETING

Address Received From Cantonment Citizens

POONA, June 23.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a mammoth women's meeting this evening at which a girl of 6 years surprised the audience by reading out a statement against removal of untouchability.

Later, Mahatmaji received an address from the Cantonment citizens.

Mahatmaji addresses a meeting of the Mahomedans at Tamboli Mosque this night.—United Press.

Purses Of Rs. 1,200

POONA, June 23.

Gandhiji addressed a women's meeting in Poona city at which a purse of Rs. 100 was presented. Later he addressed a mass meeting, where he received a purse of Rs. 1,100.

Late in the evening, Gandhiji is expected to give a short talk to the Anjuman-e-Islam.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

GOERING'S PRIVATE GUARD MUTINY.

BERLIN, June 23.

Reports of a mutiny in General Goering's private guard are current here. It is alleged that 150 members of the guard rebelled against the too frequent parades and have been placed in the Concentration Camp for insubordination. An official statement, denying the reports says that nothing has happened except that the guard would henceforth be incorporated in the ranks of the country-police and General Goering has perfect confidence in them.—Reuter.

INFURIATED MOB ON RACE-COURSE.

PARIS, June 23.

Amazing scenes were witnessed this afternoon in the fashionable Long Champs race-course, on the eve of the famous Grand Prix, when a mob infuriated by the scratching of Elkantara, the favourite horse in the second race, rushed the paddock, strewed sardine tins which were looted from a lorry on the race-course, bored holes in the track, tore up railings and set fire to betting booths.

The Police repeatedly charged the rioters before the disturbances were quelled. As a result of the damage and the disorder, the remainder races of the meeting had to be cancelled and the entrance-money and bets of the third race, which was not run, were returned.—Reuter.

England's Huge Score Of 440

Remarkable Sixth Wicket Stand Of 129: Ames Making 120 And Leyland 109

Australia Begins Well And Scores 192 For 2. Brown Making Century Remaining Not Out

England (1st Innings) *440*

Australia (1st Innings) (for 2) ... *192*

Ames who knocked up 120 in beautiful style.

Brown who knocked up 103 for visitors, remaining unbeaten.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 23.

At the start of play on the second day test match wind was blowin from the nursery end. Many Americans among what promises to be a record crowd had come to see what these damned cricket tests are all about. The sun peeped out occasionally. The wicket was good.

CHIPPERFIELD OPENS ATTACK

Chipperfield opened the attack to-day with a maiden over to Ames, bowling with wind. Leyland facing Wall hooked his first ball to the boundary. Grimmett soon relieved Chipperfield and he too opened with a maiden over.

LEYLAND'S CENTURY

Then, Leyland with a single off Wall to long-leg reached his hundred in 190 minutes—a splendid performance and the first century of the present series. Leyland received a tremendous ovation when he reached three figures, his score being 101 (not out) Ames (not out) 44 total 299 for five.

311 FOR 6

With a crisp square-cut, Leyland sent up 300 on board when the England innings had lasted 370 minutes, Australians fielded deep on off-side for Leyland, Brown and Darling stopping many hard drives. Wall was quite fast and sometimes made one get up. He wanted timing. Leyland leg-glanced Wall to the boundary, and then in trying to drive a good length ball from the fast bowler, he was clean-bowled, his off-stump somersaulting several yards. Leyland was batting altogether for 210 minutes and hit a six and fourteen fours. He was cheered all the way back to the pavilion. (311-6-109).

Geary joined Ames, who, playing with confidence, went out of the create to Grimmett and drove him to the cover boundary, this stroke bringing him to his 50 in 150 minutes.

The seventh wicket fell at 359 Geary being caught by Chipperfield off Wall for nine.

AMES AT HIS BEST

Ames was at his best and showed some glorious cutting and driving. Woodfull appeared anxious, and seemed to be gambling with Grimett and O'Reilly Wall and Chipperfield. The last named relieved Grimmet after a spell of 45 minutes. Geary edged O'Reilly to the slip boundary, but Ames played all bowling with ease. He turned Chipperfield to the leg-boundary and then hit him over Bradman's head at deep square-leg to the boundary. Another hefty leg hit by the same batsman caused the umpire to duck quickly.

GEARY DISMISSED

Grimmett and Wall now again came together and concentrated on length. They kept the batsmen quiet for some time, and then Chipperfield with a characteristic slip catch dismissed Geary taking a hot chance waist-high on the right side in excellent style. (359-7-9). Ames was not out 83 when Verity joined him for the eight wicket.

Soon after the score had passed 400 mark, Ames was caught behind the wicket for 120, the score being Ames c Oldfield b McCabe 120, (409-8-120).

Ames was rather subdued when nearing his century. Both he and Verity edged short ones over the slip's heads before square-cut to the boundary which showed that Ames was on lookout for runs.

The Australian attack, though by no means loose, was looking rather worn. After jumping into Grimmett and straight-driving him to the boundary, Ames had luck to be dropped by Oldfield standing back off Wall. Nobody can remember Oldfield dropping such an easy catch.

Ames celebrated this escape by beautifully square-cutting Wall to the boundary, incidentally bringing his individual century on the board after having been all

(Continued on page 6).

COMING! NEXT FRIDAY!

Like the Thunderbolt in

Indian-Cine-World Paramount Movietone's Unparalleled ALL TALKING PRODUCTION

Mr. KIKUBHAI B. DESAI presents

THE INVINCIBLE

Director: Mr. VAIDYA; Sound: Mr. PARAMAR, Photograph by Mr. GULAB

A Thundering and Awe-inspiring Drama—Intrigues! Passions! Miseries! Romance! Loves! and Hunger! ..... never before shown over the Silver Screen.

Featuring:— Master SHIRAZ in DUEL ROLE with MOTI, VIMLA, MANSUR, Hanumantrao, Etc.,

GALA OPENING *NEXT FRIDAY* at

Super Talkies

Charni Road Junction.

SHOULD THE WIVES BELIEVE THEIR HUSBANDS!!!! and HUSBANDS BELIEVE THEIR WIVES!!!!

Vehami Dunia alias Savshoi Kalol

(The Greatest Stage Comedy Hit)

The Great Puzzle that is puzzling the humanity,
The Greatest Theory that no one has conquered,
It's nothing but SUSPICION!!!!!!

Wait for the release of

JAGANATH CINETONE'S MAIDAN PRODUCTION

Produced at the Leading RANJIT STUDIO with their Technicians, and Directed by ANANT DESAI, M.A.,

Featuring:— BANDOPANT SOVANI, (The Greatest Character Actor) Mrs. RAMABAI, RAO and VATSALA JOSHI and others

HAS MADE THIS PICTURE A MASTERPIECE

NONE SHOULD *FORGET*, NONE SHOULD *REMAIN HOME*,

But see this picture and relieve himself from suspicion

IT'S COMING at your Favourite Theatre. : : : : : : : : : *WATCH THE NAME and DATE.*

RUNNING THIS WEEK! .....SOLD BY REGULAR AUCTION!

Pioneer's Picturesque Romance from the Hindu Society.

with GALAXY OF STARS Master MOHAN, Miss ROSE Miss P. COOPER Miss SHARIFA Mr. SURAJRAM, Mr. MOHAMED HUSEIN. ANGOORBALA etc.

WHAT? ..... You will wonder!
A ..... DAUGHTER? ..... Yes! ..... By a Father?

Kanya-Vikraya

alias "LOBHI-PITA"

Loves! Passions! and Greeds! with Emotions!

Story of A Miser Father who Sells his daughter to get rich-displayed in the most thrilling and touching ways

Time: Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Holidays at 2-45 DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-45.

AT GLOBE TALKIES

SANDHURST ROAD

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—For a Cinema Film Company in up country actors, actresses, recorders, photographers, and other technicians. Apply sharp stating age, experience, minimum pay acceptable, etc., to Box No. 2602, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Look sharp! Cinema actors and actresses who wish to learn Hindi through the medium of English or directly from experienced and well-qualified experts, write to Box No. 2603, "Bombay Chronicle".

The Civil Engineering School. Lucknow—Recognised by U. P. Government. Applications for admissions to Overseer Class July Sessions, 1934, are being registered now. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. (2476).

Learn Electrical Mechanical And Radio Engineering. City Guilds, London, Govt. recognised Diplomas. Low charges. Short period. Prospectus on two annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (2486).

M.Sc. (London), coaches students for all examinations. Inquire between five and six or by appointment, S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (2604)

Cambridge School Certificate, December 1934 is the easiest qualification for entrance to any University in the World. Any subject can be avoided. Apply with your leaving certificate before 5th July 1934 General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2613).

Features of our Intermediate Course:—(1) Private candidates can join morning or evening classes. (2) No first year ordeal. (3) Easy choice of subjects. (4) Recognised in India and abroad. (5) Result 50 per cent this year. General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. (2613)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents ready to invest money for excellent French and Italian Patent Medicines. Write to: G. Martirosi, Esqr., c/o The Postmaster, Bombay. (8530).

WHITE LEPROSY

GAURANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

KURLA MUNICIPALITY TO REFUND Rs 44,000

Thana District Judge Upholds Order Of Lower Court

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 23.

Judgment was delivered this afternoon by Mr. N. N. Master, the District Judge of Thana, in the revision application filed by the Kurla Municipality against the order of the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, allowing the appeal preferred by the G.I.P. Railway Administration, who contested the notice of demand by the municipality for the recovery of Rs. 44,385-6 being the amount of the house and conservancy taxes for three years 1929-30-31-32 on railway properties within the municipal limits.

The District Judge upheld the ordtr of the lower court, directing the municipality to refund the amount of Rs. 44,385-6 deposited by the railway under section 110 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

As regards costs, the Judge ordered that instead of Rs. 470-3 allowed by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, the railway was entitled to recover from the Municipality Rs. 30 in each court for the Pleader's fee, as the proceedings in the present case were not a civil suit or appeal in a civil suit. The municipality to bear its own costs in both the courts.

Facts Of The Case.

The facts are that the Kurla Municipality was till 1929 governed by the Bombay District Municipalities Act. It became city municipality under the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act by the Government notification dated April 19, 1929. The municipality in August 1932 gave a notice of demand calling upon the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway to pay to the Municipality Rs. 44,385-6, being the amount of house and conservancy taxes on the railway properties within the Kurla Municipal limits for three years 1929-30-31-32. Prior to that the railway administration had continued to pay the taxes, not knowing that the railway properties were exempted from both taxes under the old municipal rules. The particular rule was revised by the municipality in October 1931 authorising the municipality to levy house tax only to the exclusion of the conservancy tax.

Judge's Conclusion.

The District Judge after hearing argument, came to the conclusion that the municipality was not entitled to recover house and conservancy taxes on railway buildings in the present case, as rule 178 exempted the railway properties for three years, and that the assessment of taxes was "ultra vires" and void as contended by the railway, and the municipality had not complied with the various requirements of the Municipal Act to enable them to recover the tax from the railway administration.

Mr. Lawrie of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Company, Solicitors, appeared for the petitioner municipality, while Mr. Colah of Messrs. Little and Company for the opponent (Secretary of State for India-in-Council.

All the restraint orders under Section 4 of the Bombay Emergency (Powers) Ac 1932 have been withdrawn in the Dharwar District.—United Press.

MONSOON STRONG IN KONKAN AND BENGAL

Surat And Bhavnagar Get One Inch Of Rain

POONA, June 23.

The monsoon has been strong in the Konkan and Bengal and active in Burma, and is extending in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and United Provinces and in the Punjab Hills. The day temperature has been above normal in North-West Frontier and North Punjab. Rainfall has nearly been general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, local in Upper Burma, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Punjab Hills, Gujarat, North Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, North Madras coast and a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair one and half inches; Amherst, Akyab two; Toungoo, Kyaukpyu one and half; Rangoon one; Chittagong, Narayanganj, Jessore four; Calcutta, Burdwan and Cherrapunji three; Cox's Bazar, Gaya two; Bogra, Ranchi, Daltonganj and Darbhanga one and half; Bareilly three; Pendra, Mukteswar and Mussooree two; Lucknow one and half; Simla two; Surat and Bhavnagar one; Khandala and Bombay four; Ratnagiri, and Mahabaleshwar three; Mercara one and half; Aurangabad and Vellore one.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will be strong in the Konkan and fairly active in Gujarat, Bengal and Burma. Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, increase in the United Provinces and extend in East and North Punjab. Fairly widespread thundershowers will also occur in Central parts of the country and East Rajputana.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain is likely along and near Punjab, Kumaon Hills during next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 23rd June 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. in barometer in past 24 hours —.019

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.7 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 82.6 degrees 4.2 below normal

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 74.9 degrees 2.6 below normal

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 211 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 3.89 inches

Total rainfall during the month 24.12 inches

Total rainfall during the year 24.16 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23RD JUNE 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5deg F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.82 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.61 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

HELLO!!!

Public Opinion for this Picture is

O. K.

Come and see to-night and convince yourself. Appreciated by the Public! . . .

and

Liked & loved by many Families

t is: MAHALAXMI CINETONE'S Super Social Talkie

SEVA SADAN

Featuring Screen's Siren ZUBEIDABANU and Cine-Favourites Master MODAK and JADDANBAI

Story by: Sjt. PREMCHANDJEE

Directed by: Mr. NANUBHAI VAKIL

One of the best Social Story ever came on the Indian Screen

Come and See to-night at

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

Lamington Road.

An up-to-date cinema house in a latest Refined Style

TIME: Sun., 3, 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

ALLEGED THREAT TO COURT CLERK

Action To Be Taken Against Bombay Doctor?

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, June 23.

Dr. J. D. Bowman of Bombay has been called upon by Mr. M. C. Kavishwar, Assistant Judge, Thana, to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for the alleged offences contained in a complaint lodged by Mr. S. N. Pradhan, a clerk in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge at Thana, to the effect that "you (Dr. Bowman) dragged the clerk by the hand and threatened him that he (Mr Pradhan) would be taken to the Judge on June 21 last while he was doing his duties".

A notice has been issued against the respondent returnable on June 28.

MYSTERIOUS PRINCE

THE PRIZE OF YOUR .... PATIENCE .....

It was to entertain you from the last week. but owing to unforeseen hindrance it has been POSTPONED.

And now note

FRIDAY, THE 29TH JUNE

whence from it will present you your Favourite Stars.

MASTER VITHAL

SALVI, VASANT, PEHELWAN, MENKA, and SHAKUNTALA

A Master Performance by your Screen Favourites

Music Direction by ANNASAHIB MAINKAR || *Art Direction by* GOKHALE-WAKGAONKAR

Photography by PUROHIT-PATIL

JUST THE PICTURE OF YOUR EXPECTATION.

COMING at KRISHNA CINEMA Charni Road.

Entirely under New Management.

NEW MINISTER TAKES CHARGE

Sir Shah Nawaz Khan Bhutto, new Minister and Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, successor to Sir Ghulam Husain Hidyatullah took charge of office on Saturday.

MR. NARIMAN'S BROTHERS HOUSE BURGLED

Mr. Kaikubad F. Nariman, brother of K. F. Nariman, who is residing on the hill at Worli, has complained to the police that his house was burgled on Friday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

FURTHER SMALL DROP IN NEW YORK COTTON

Adverse Effect Of Weakness In Stock Market

UNDERTONE REMAINS FIRM

Bombay, June 23.

On reports of continued drought in the West, the New York cotton market was very sensitive in the initial stage and opened firm at a rise of 6 points, October quoting at 12.26. A further rise of 3 points was soon recorded and the market touched 12.29. The tendency was firm and the price level was well maintained even after Liverpool close. Later, however weakness of stock market affected the trend of prices and there was a rush for selling especially on the part of weak holders. The usual July liquidation was also on and the market receded by some 15 points from the highest of the day, touching as low as 12.14. This level however proved to be the lowest of the day as selling pressure could not be maintained and the tone being firm, the market again took an upward turn and improved a few points, finally closing at a small loss of 3 points at 12.18.

The highest and lowest levels of the day in New York were 12.29 and 12.14 respectively.

The Spot cotton was also affected and lost 10 points, closing at 12.10.

The New Orleans market also displayed a little weakness and July and October closed 3 points lower at 11.92 and 12.14 respectively.

The Spot suffered a loss of 3 points and closed at 12.07.

The Liverpool market yesterday opened about expectation at a loss of 3 points with October at 6.39 and eased further to 6.38 on outside realising and a little hedge selling in the initial stage, but on unfavourable weather reports from the West soon firmed up and with good local support, not only hedge and realising were well absorbed but the market forged ahead and gained 6 points from the lowest of the day, touching 6.44. The undertone was firm and finally the market after easing by a point, closed at a net gain of 1 point at 6.48.

The highest and lowest leve of the day in Liverpool were 6.44 and 6.38 respectively.

The Spot cotton was also better and gained 4 points, closing at 6.69.

Business in the Egyptian section was not as much though prices remained firm and closed 1 to 2 points higher. Sakel July was 8.22 while November was 8.37.

Uppers were also equally good and above positions closed at 6.89 and 6.95 respectively.

East Indians were steady in sympathy with the general trend and July and October finished at a net gain of 1 point the former at 5.19 and the latter at 5.13.

The Alexandria market was more active and while Sakel July gained 6 points and closed at 15.27, the gain in Upper June was only 2 points and the closing prices was 12.25.

PRIVATE CABLES.

From Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co.

Liverpool.—Market steady but the feeling is quieter. Temperature is too high in the Western belt. Spinners seem inclined to hold off at present.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Trade calling. Straddle buying. Bullish on declines.

New York.—Market eased on July liquidation, local selling and weakness stock market.

New York.—Weather too dry in the South-west. Weather dry but beneficial in the Eastern belt. There are too many weak holders for market to show much improvement. Think well of buying on dips.

New York.—July liquidation and decline of securities are depressing factors. Pressure is not maintained.

From Messrs. Patel Brothers.

9-25 a.m.—Excessive heat continues in Western Belt; light rains in New Orleans District. Daily Official forecast: Western Belt partly cloudy; all balance of entire belt generally fair.

8-40 p.m.—Clear, hot, bad in Texas, good elsewhere; firm undertone.

New York:—Market early advanced on unfavourable weather reacted later on liquidation and weakness of Wall Street.

Liverpool:—(1) Outside realising and hedge selling met with good local support owing to unfavourable weather in the West.

Liverpool:—(2) Quiet and firm undertone. A trade calling. Closed steady.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

American Cotton Belt Forecast.

East:—Fair on Friday; local thunder showers in North Carolina and scattered thunder showers in South Carolina. Central area generally fair, on Friday; partly cloudy and scattered thunder showers in Louisiana; partly cloudy and unsettled on the coast.

West:—Partly cloudy; Texas generally fair on Friday, cloudy and probable thunder showers in Panhandle; showers probable in Oklahoma.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 22.

July 1934	11.89
October 1934	12.18
December 1934	12.30
January 1935	12.35
March 1935..	12.45
May 1935	12.55
Middling Spot	12.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 22

July 1934	11.92
October 1934	12.14
December 1934	12.28
Middling Spot	12.07

NEW YORK

New York, June 22

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
July 1934	12.02
October 1934	12.28
December 1934	12.39
New York Noon Call—	
July 1934	12.01
October 1934	12.27
December 1934	12.38

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 22

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports..	7,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
June 1934		6.47
July 1934	6.41	6.46
August 1934 ..		6.45
September 1934 ..		6.44
October 1934 ..	6.38	6.43
November 1934 ..		6.38
December 1934 ..		6.38
January 1935 ..		6.38
February 1935 ..		6.38
March 1935		6.39
April 1935		6.38
May 1935		6.38
June 1935 ..		6.38
Middling Spot ..		6.69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.22
October 1934	8.34
November 1934	8.37
December 1934	8.30
January 1935	8.41
March 1935	8.46
F. G. F. Spot	8.41

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool June 22.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple ..	5.05
Fine (Good Staple)	5.20
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	5.35
OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.20
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.35
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	5.50
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.73
Fine	3.83
Superfine	3.93
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.83
Fine	3.93
Superfine	4.03

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 22.

Gold bars Fine per oz. ..	£6-18-1

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 22.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent to 0-15-16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 22.

T. T. London on .—	
Berlin	13.20
Amsterdam	7.42-1/2
Brussels	21.56-1/2
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.96
Berne	15.49-1/2
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.37
T.T. London on New York	
Closing rate	5.03-7/16

SEEDS.

London, June 22.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £9-7-6.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull Cont't) c.i.f per ton, June/July sellers £10-8-9

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 22.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt., July sellers 21/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London. per cwt., Sept./Dec. paid buyers 22-1/2

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 22.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotation of New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol
Amer. Power & Light Com.	8
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	18
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	21
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	44
Consolidated Gas	34
Columbia Gas	13
American Tel. and Tel	114
Western Union Telg.	44 1/2
Radio Corp.	7
Chesapeake and Ohio	47
New York Central	29
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	23
Erie R. R.	19
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	123
Great North Pfd.	22
National Distillers	23
Hiram Walker	36
Distillers Seagram	16
Amr. Tobacco B.	74
Dupont de Nemours	89
Bethelehem Steel	34
United States Steel	39 1/2
American Smelting	41
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvester	32
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	22
General Motors	30 7/8
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	46
Mid. Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	15 3/4
Plymouth Oil	12
American Radiator	14
Chase Bank	26
National City Bank	26 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	395
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	25
General Foods	32
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	11

Market weak at the close. Carloadings up 2,000. Brokers loans up 29 millions.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, June 22

Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent...	65
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	77-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	90-1/2
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	111
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	77-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	103
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952.	102-3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	113-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	112
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16-1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131
National Bank of India ..	48
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-5/8

LONDON METALS.

London, June 22.

	£
Copper Braziers	44-1/2
Yellow Metal	36
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	226-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 22.

Wheat, Bozario Santa Fe, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, June/July sellers 20/0.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June/July value 24/7.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. June/July sellers 6/2-1/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. June/July sellers 6/0.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, June 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-7/8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 22

Silver.—Market steady.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	20-1/8

LINSEED.

London, June 22.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-2-6.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton June/July sellers £10-10-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, June/July sellers £12-10-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 22.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 5/8, 5g-/8 sellers.

Bombay Stock 21-6-34 11,13,061 last year 907,301

Mill consumption 432,921 last year 554,706

AMERICAN COTTON

WEEKLY STATISTICS

	Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters	11,815
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	5,369
Exports from U S Ports	7,217
Of which to Japan	1,738
Of which to China	304
Of which to Great Britain	1 226
Of which to Germany	1,362
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	12,564
Receipts at U S Ports	7,472

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 23.

Prompted by the firm undertone underlying the American markets, the tone in the local cotton market is also remarkably firm and Broach J-A though to-day after opening at Rs. 209 1/4 though dropped a little and touched Rs. 208 1/8 on some little selling in the initial stage, the pressure was not mantained and the market soon firmed up again and within a very short time crossing the opening level, forged ahead and touched Rs 210 on speculative as well as general buying. Strength in Japanese yarn quotations was also an additional factor that contributed to the rise and caused further buying from the quarter, moving upwards the market touched Rs. 210 3/4.

Opening Liverpool was about expectation and although subsequent advices were better, finally closed 2 points lower. Some straddle selling later caused a slight setback and rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J-A Rs 209 3/4
Broach A-M Rs. 216
Oomra July Rs. 189
Oomra D-J Rs. 189 1/2
Bengal July 136 3/4
Bengal D-J Rs. 146

The Local market will remain entirely closed on Monday, the 25th inst being a Mahomedan holidays.

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, June 23

59 Toyomankwak Aurangabad 8 off
71 Anandilal Poddar Mandur 15 off
47 Anandilal Javra 176
63 Anandilal Javra 176
43 H Bharmal Sanavad 196 1/2
49 Narshi Nagshi Hingoli 181
50 S Karamshi Khanewal 5 on
50 S Karamshi Partur 13 off
50 S Karamshi Jalgaon 10 off
200 G G Kesha and Co. Khamgaon 190
100 Arjun Khimji Abhor 157
50 Morarji Gokaldas Ujjain 193
114 Cotton Agent Porbundar old 167 3/4
35 Kotak and Co., Akola 188

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 23

Bengal Superfine	148/51
Bengal Fine	144/46
Bengal F G	140/41
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/46
Sindh-Punjab F G	140/41
Wardha-Hingt	198/200
Nagpur/Savner	198/200
Pundhurna	192/93
Yeotmal	191/92
Arvi	190/91
Ellichpur	190/91
Amraoti-Berar	184/86
Khamgaon	186/87
Mulkapur	178/80
Khandesh	178/80
Jalna/Sailu	178/81
Burwah/Sanavad	189/91
Broach Fine	213/14
Punjab/American	219/24
Punjab/American mix	211/14
Cambodia	269/79
Miraj Sangli	214/19
Compta Good	219/24
Bagalkot	194/198
Kampala	340
Busoga	337
Jinja	332
Manza	326

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 23

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	554	271,837
Central India	1,032	210,877
Barsi and Nagar	1,046	171,125
Hyderabad-Gaorani	52	47,920
Berar	809	436,459
Central Provinces ...		108,924
Total Oomras	3,493	1,247,142
Dholera	3,410	106,310
N W Provinces ...		8,628
Rajputana	197	51,610
Sind-Punjab	394	171,624
Broach	102	326,406
Coompta and Dharwar	638	49,107
Westerns-Northerns	175	32,983
Cocoanada ...		183
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ...		29,731
Persian		1,618
American ...		26,379
Egyptian and African	4 879	145,709
Comilla, Burma and other sorts ...		28
Total	13,288	2,196,549

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 21st June

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	190	343,733
Japan and China	10,771	838,864
Coast Ports	200	16,590
Up-country by Rail		106,711
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ...		42,893
Total	11,161	1,348,781

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 23

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P	...	144	141	138	133	
Punjab	...	144	141	138	133	
Rajputana	...	144	141	138	133	
Oomra No. 3	195	192	190	186	...	
C P No. 1	208	205	203	199	...	
C P No 2	201	198	196	192	...	
Broach No. 2	...	215	212	210	208	
Punjab-Ame	...	223	220	218	216	
Surat	...	275	272	269	266	
Rajpipla	...	273	270	267	264	
Navsari	...	277	274	271	268	

COMMODITY RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 23

Receipts of various commodities into Bombay up to noon on Friday, June 22:—

Wheat	7,590 cwts.
Linseed	11,102 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	217 cwts.
Gingellyseed	197 cwts.
Poppyseed	79 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,496 cwts.
Castorseed	1,459 cwts.
Rice	18,380 cwts.
Cottonseed	823 cwts.
Mowrasseed	506 cwts.
Gram	1,053 cwts.
Joowar	596 cwts.
Barley	164 cwts.
Bajree	225 cwts.
Coal	1,301 tons.

New York, June 22

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 23.

B C RATE—
T T D L 1/5 31/32
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 June-Sept
Selling T T D D 1/6 Oct-Mar.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 April-May
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 June-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June-Sept.
Buying 3 mos. 1/6 1/8 Oct-Feb.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267 1/2
Banks selling T T 265 1/2
Banks buying T T 263 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79 1/4
Banks buying 60 days 78
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 98
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 88 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.03 1/2 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 13/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 23rd inst.
Java/London 7.38 3/4 22nd inst.
London/Paris 76.34 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 21.56 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.49 1/2 22nd inst.
London/Italy 58.96 22nd inst.
London/Berlin 13.20 22nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 22nd inst.
London/New York 5.03 7/16 22nd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.42 1/2 22nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.
Gold £6-18-0 1/2 21st inst. £6-18-1 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 21st inst. 20 1/16 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 21st inst 20 1/8 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 45.45 21st inst. 45.40 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 15/16 p.c. 21st inst. 15/16 p.c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 15/16 p.c. 21st inst. 15/16 p.c. 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, June 23.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seeds and cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds Bangal.—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22. 23
Wheat Malwi Rs. 19. 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17. 18
Gram Rs. 16. 17
Tuar Rs. 16. 17
Jawar Rs. 11. 12
Bajara 16. 17
Tilseed Rs. 30. 35
Linseed bold brown Rs. 24. 25
Linta Rs. 15. 16
Cotton seed Rs. 9. 10
Oile cakes Rs. 16. 17
Ajavan Rs. 16. 17
Moog (Green) Rs. 17. 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10. 12
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 Mds Bengal 75. 80
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 70. 75
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 95 srs. 90 srs. Rs. 8/4
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12
Shares.—
100 F. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 80
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy.) Rs. 111
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 102
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 80
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 19
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co. Ltd. 50
50 Indore Navayouga Mills Ltd. 1
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd. 1
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 1
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 19
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tola 35/12
Silver per 100 tolas 56

APPROXIMATE STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York October 122 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/8

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach J/A. (expected)—Liverpool July (expected) Rs. 71 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 (expected)—Liverpool May 1935 (expected) Rs. 63 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach J/A. (expected—New York July (closing) Rs. 54 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/8

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 (expected)—New York May (closing) Rs. 63 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 3/8

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, June 23.

After the lowest seen yesterday, the Linseed looked like improving further and the rate for September which was Rs. 7-2-3 in the opening was better later by further 3/4 anna on general buying due to the improved tone in the foreign markets as well as locally and there were rather buyers than sellers to-day. At the close, the rate was Rs. 7-2-9.

Wheat was comparatively steady and the rate for September was firm at Rs. 4-5-0. Business was not as much but there was decidedly a bitter feeling in sympathy with the improved tone in Linseed.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tata Deferreds Roaring

Great Excitement Prevailing

BOMBAY, June 23.

The Local Stock Exchange was rather in an excited condition to-day and considerable speculative activity was displayed.

She main centre of activity was in Tata Deferreds, Burmas and Powers, and vide and wild fluctuations were witnessed th oughout the sessions causing considerable excitement and uncertainty. Deferreds opened at Rs. 340, declined to as low as Rs. 332, but again shot up to around Rs. 34 and was at closed Rs. 343-12.

Ordinarys touched Rs. 75 and closed at Rs. 74-10 a little higher than the last close.

Burmas were equally active under speculative buying and after touching Rs. 437, this scrip also shot up to Rs. 455-4 and closed at the highest of the day accordingly.

In the Electrics, Tata Powers attracted equal attention and wide fluctuations were witnessed in this scrip. Closing being as high as Rs 1109-6

In the Cements, Indians and Shahabads were in prominence, the former closing at Rs. 383-6 and the latter at Rs. 342-8.

Mills were in the background to-day and there was little business comparatively as the main activity was confined elsewhere. In tune with the general trend, however, the tone was steady.

Bombay Dyeings closing at Rs. 723-12, Centurys at Rs. 233-2 Central Indias were lower at Rs. 216-4. Other scrips were about unchanged.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 22.

	Rs. as
100 Ah. Advance	226-4
100 Bom Cotton	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	723 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	233 2
100 Central India	216 4
100 Colaba	85 0
100 Coorla	93 2
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60
250 Dawn	401 4
1 E D Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0 12
1000 Finlay	82 8
1000 Framji Petit	95 0
100 Gokak	128 12
1000 Hindustan	1625 0
100 Indore	83 12
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	53 2
100 Kohinoor	136 4
250 Laxmi	703 12
100 Madhowji	4 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	930 0
250 Model	48 8
50 Mysore	89 0
200 New Great	120 0
100 Osmanshahi	N60 0
100 Phoenix	261 4
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2.900 0
50 Simplex	71 14
100 Swadeshi	163 2
100 Swan	37 8
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1365 0
1000 Western	725 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda	96 4
25-50 Central	27 14
500 Imperial	1337 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	332 8
50-100 India	108 4
5 Union	4-11-0
CEMENTS	
100 Bundi	29 0
70 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	389 6
40 Katni Def.	1270 0
100 Katni Ord.	341 4
75 Okha	170 0
10 Punjab	18 2
100 Shahabad	342 8
70 United	91 0
INSURANCE	
15-10 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	32 8
200 Oriental	3750 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	142 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1395 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bombay Tram	142 8
100 Bombay Suburban	146 14
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	202 8
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	140 10
1000 Tata Power	1109 6
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm. Prantej	845 0
7 per cent. Bombay Trams	80 8
5 per cent. Central India	480 0
7 per cent Katni 1st	125 0
7 per cent. Katni 2nd	136 12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 23.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett	88/1/3
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	88/2
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett	103/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash	103/7
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett	116/5
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash	116/6
TAX FREES	
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	104/0
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	115-6
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	109/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 D D L	105/10
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)	
3 1/2 per cent 1945/50	98/7/6
4 per cent 1934/37	100/4
4 per cent 1943	103/15
4 1/2 per cent 1934	100/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	111
5 per cent 1939/44	108/2
5 per cent 1940/43	106/15
5 per cent 1935	103/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	109/0
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B	105/1
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)	
4 per cent B P T 1974	100
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974	99/12
5 per cent M Deb 1959	110
6 per cent M Deb 1954	120/4
6 per cent K P T 1956	120/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	108-8

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened at 88/2 touched 88/3/6 and closed at Rs. 88/1/3. Next settlement was quoted 3/4 anna lower.

7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 4
7 per cent. Tata Hydro	131 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,329 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	170 10
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	146 0
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 per cent Vishnu	650 0
100 Amr. Patty	116 0
100 C. Provinces	86 8
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujarat	66 0
100 Mandra Bhon.	36 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	83/4
500 Tapti Valle	790 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 8
30 Tata Steel	346 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	74 10
100 Alcock	178 12
60 Belapur Sugar	218 2
100 Bombay Steam	284 6
125 Bombay Burma	456 4
8sh. B. B. Petrol	2 10 6
50 Bombay Telephone	93 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	111 8
100 Indian Radio Deb.	513 12
100 Indian Radio Ord.	456 4
1000 Port Canning	571 0
15 Scindia	9 2
30 Tata Construction	72 8
25 Tata Oil	17 2
PREF. SHARES	
7 per cent Andhra Vly.	1252 8
6 per cent Bom Steam	276 4
7 p. c. Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	145 4
7-1|2 p.c. Tata Power Pref.	1331 4

SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, June 23.

The silver section of the local Bullion market displayed great activity to-day encouraged by invigorating influence from across the Atlantics and there was a heavy rush of buyers since the opening of the market. The rate for July was Rs. 56-4 at the outset but it soon shot up to Rs. 56-14 on heavy buying that immediately ensued from all quarters. Shorts also covered heavily and excitement prevailed for a while. Later however conditions eased a little and the rate was Rs. 56-8 at close.

Gold section was also influenced in sympathy with the rise in silver and although the main centre of activity was silver, better feeling could not fail to exert in gold, and the rate for Jul ywas firm at Rs. 34-5-9 right up to the close.

A meeting of the Dharwar Bar Association was held in the Sub-Judges Court, Dharwar on Friday with Mr. Viswanath Rao Jog M.L.C., as president to protest against the system of holding Sessions Courts in Hubli and other places outside Dharwar by the Sessions Judge.

AROUND THE COURTS

The City Coroner on Saturday issued a proclamation calling upon witnesses, if any, to give evidence at the second inquest to be held on June 26, as a sequel to the grave allegations that the mother of the two children Chimanlal (5) and Mathurdas (9 months) was responsible for a fatal fall the fortnight ago.

The Admiralty announces that Naval Lieutenants R. E. D. Ryder and H. M. Millett have been selected for service with the Antartic Expedition, organised by the Royal Geographical Society, which will leave England in September in the small vessel "Penola" to explore the coastline between Luitpold Land and Charcot Land.

New York Cotton Steady With Only Small Rise

GOOD RISE IN LONDON SILVER BUT GOLD UNCHANGED

Grains Firm But Jute, Rubber And Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, June 23

On Saturday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rate ruled steady with minor fluctuations.

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened steady on account of the hope that Government relief purchases may eventually total one million bales. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range in the absence of outside incentive and lack of support.

GOOD RISE IN SILVER

London gold was steady but silver recorded a good rise.

WHEAT PRICES BETTER

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened firm and prices ruled better than the previous closing. Chicago oats and rye were steady.

JUTE, RUBBER AND LINSEED STEADY

The London Metal market was closed to-day. Jute, rubber and linseed were very steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE EASY.

The New York Stock Exchange was easy and the London Stock Exchange was closed.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934.)

New York, June 23

Previous closing rate	12.18
To-day's opening rate	12.21
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	12.22
Difference	+.04
Broach Expectation J-A	Rs. 209
Broach Expectation New A-M	Rs. 216

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, June 23

Previous closing rate	6.43
To-day's opening rate	6.40
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing rate	6.42
Difference	—.01

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 23

That Government relief purchases may eventually total one million bales was an encouraging influence on the cotton market to-day but values ended only a few points higher over the previous closing and the market failed to make an advance due to July liquidation and easiness in the Wall Street.

Trading in October option began 3 points higher at 12.21. A steady undertone was maintained but the advance in prices was slow for want of support and in the absence of outside incentive. However a further rise of 4 points was witnessed and October was quoted at 12.25 but towards the end of the session prices slightly declined and closed steady at 12.22 with a rise of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 23

The following were the opening ranges:—

July	(11.99/11.98) 11.93/11.91
October	(12.26/12.25) 12.22/12.20
December	(12.36/12.35) 12.32/12.31

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 23

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.44) 6.44
American October (6.41) 6.41
Egyptian July (8.21) 8.22
Egyptian October (8.33) 8.34

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 23 10-0 p.m.

Broach J-A was quoted at Rs. 209 and Broach new A-M at Rs. 216 at 10 p.m. when New York cotton futures opened with a rise of 3 points. Later Broach A-M improved to Rs. 216-12 as New York futures were 8 points up but again declined to Rs. 216 as the New York futures closed only 4 points up

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 23

A substantial rise was witnessed in silver in the local bullion market following firmness in Shanghai exchanges. Silver opened very steady at Rs. 55/14, 56 and 56/2 and in the absence of sellers prices advanced by 12 annas finally closing at Rs. 56/10, 56/12 and 56/14.

There was very little doing in the gold market and prices remained almost unchanged at 34/4/6, 34/5 and 34/5/6. The undertone was quiet but steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 23

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol. 31 7/8) dol 31
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 1/8) dol 14 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 40 1/4) dol 39 3/4
United States Steel preference (dol 89) unquoted.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, June 23

Previous closing	5.03 1/2
To-day's opening	5.03 3/8
To-day's closing	5.03 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 23

Previous closing	5.03 7/16
To-day's opening	5.03 1/2
To-day's closing	5.03 9/16
Difference	+.00 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, June 23

Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.40
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 23

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503-1/2 which fractionally moved higher. The closing rate was 5.03 9/16.

The franc opened at 76.34 and slightly improved to 76.40 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 23

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price.
Spot	20 1/16d.	20 5/16d.
Forward	20 1/8d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 23

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-18-1

BULLION

London, June 23

Influx (100,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/16d) 20 5/16d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-1) £6-18-1

DISCOUNTS

London, June 23

3 months (15/16 to 15/16 p.c.) 15/16 to 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, June 23

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.74) 5.74 3/8
New York on Bombay	(37.93) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.95 1/2) 0.95 1/2
London on Milan	(58.90) 59.06
London on Shanghai	(1-3 3/4) 1-3 31/32
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 23

Liverpool wheat opened firm about 1/2d. higher at 56-1/4 for July and 59-7/8 for September. The advance was due speculative buying following better foreign advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 23

The Chicago wheat market opened steady with better prices at 90-1/8 for July and 91 for September. Prices improved on commission houses buying, unfavourable weather reports and bullish tenor of foreign advices.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, June 23

Chicago oats opened steady at 40-3/8 for September. In the absence of demand the market was quiet and small business passed through.

Rye was quiet but steady at 67 for July.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 23

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£226 1/4 buyers £226 1/2 sellers very steady) closed
Lead (£11 buyers steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£34 3/4 to 35 1/4) closed
Glasgow (70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 3/4 buyers) £14 7/8 value
Dundee July-Aug (£16 1/2 sellers) unquoted.
Lightning July-Aug (£15 1/8 sellers) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/2 buyers) 6 9/16 paid and buyers
July-Sept (6 5/8) 6 5/8 paid and buyers
Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 1/2) £12 5/8 sellers

LINSEED

Linseed Calcutta June-July (£12 1/8) £12 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata June-July (£10 1/2) £10 3/4 sellers
Rapeseed Toria June-July (10 7/16) £10 7/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 23

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASY

CALCUTTA, June 23

Jute shares ruled firm in the morning but afterwards eased off slightly on selling pressure. Coals showed no change. Teas kept steady. Miscellaneous was unchanged. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 88/1; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/6 small lot.

Coals: Amalgamated 20/2; Bengal 250; New Beerbhoom 14/6 cum div; North Damuda 3/14.

Jutes: Auckland 210/8 small lots; Bally 172/8; Clive 29; Howrah 50/7; Kamarhatty 527/8; National 23/2.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 8/14; Bengal Potteries 4/6; Indian Standard Wagon pref 124 small lot; Calcutta Tramways ord 17/4 small lot; Indo Burma Petroleum pref 112.

Rubber shares: Amalgamated Malay 2 point 05 cts; Connemara 1 point 55 cts.

Sugar Shares: New Savar 12/4; Rohtas 8/4.

Teas: Bishnauth 33/6.

Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1913/27/42 Empire Jute Mills 105/8.—A. P.

TWO KNOCKED DOWN BY RUNNING TRAIN

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 23.

Two Hindus were involved in a fatal accident which occured last night at Melkajgiri station, six miles from Secunderabad.

It appears that the victims alighted from the local train and were crossing the lines when the Down Manmad-Hyderabad Passenger which was passing through overran them.

Both were killed on the spot.—A.P.

MONEY MARKET TO BE TEMPORARILY TIGHT IN NEAR FUTURE

WEEKLY TREASURY BILLS ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS

Commodities Generally Quiet

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 23

The ease with which loans were recently obtainable was unbroken during the week, but some temporary tightening up of conditions is probable in the near future due to requirements to meet the half year's commitments.

The British Government continues to place its weekly Treasury Bills on very favourable terms which attributed to clearing banks' enormous resources combined with applications on the foreign account. Commodities generally were quiet with no important movements.

India's Future Govt., Matter For India To Choose

W.P. Proposals Rejected By All, Says Lansbury

Let Constituent Assembly Frame Her Future Constitution

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

This important declaration of India policy in the "Clarion" by Mr. George Lansbury, the Leader of the Labour Party comes at a moment when India's future has beoome one of the greatest issues in British politics.

While the Joint Select Committee labours behind the scenes to conclude its report on Indian Constitutional Reform, a storm which may destroy the Government gathers over the head of the Cabinet.

Mr. Churchill and his associates, who are determined to block any constitutional advance, gain strength in the Conservative Party. A deep Conservative rift on India seems inevitable.

FOR INDIANS TO CHOOSE.

Meanwhile the work of the Joint Select Committee goes ever so slowly, and it is now unlikely that it will report, as was expected, before Parliament adjourns at the end of July.

This will mean that there may be no legislation until 1935—and in 1936, before it could easily be concluded, the Government's term of office ends.

Mr. Lansbury here holds out no hope that the Committee's proposals will be acceptable to India, and repeats his view that India's future Government is a matter for Indians to choose.

INDIAN PROBLEM

A Socialist Government will have many difficult national questions to deal with. None of these will be more urgent—or difficult—than the problem of India.

The Labour movement is pledged to grant not self-government only, but self-determination to that great nation. One of the best pieces of work carried through by the Labour Government was setting Mahatma Gandhi free and bringing him as an honoured, welcome member to the Round Table Conference.

I do not object to the criticism of those who say we have no right to claim to have kept our promises to the Indian people when (as they say) we put 50,000 Indians into prison, most of them without a trial. There is truth in that.

Even so, Lord Irwin and Wedgwood Benn never forgot that their main task was not coercion, but conciliation. Though they did what all governments do to maintain order, at the same time they made it clear that they considered the use of force a grim necessity, but understood that force was no remedy.

Even while Gandhi and his friends were in prison they carried on negotiations under the most difficult conditions, and, finally, succeeded in gathering together the most representative conference of Indians ever held.

REJECTED BY ALL.

The Labour Government was driven out of office. The India Conference closed down, never to be reopened on the same representative basis. A Committee representing both Houses of Parliament is considering a White Paper submitted by the Government.

This White Paper represents the proposals which the present Government will embody in legislation for the future government of India.

I do not propose to discuss these proposals. As far as I can gather, all that is vocal and representative in India rejects the scheme as quite unsatisfactory. What sense, then, is there in discussing it.

Meantime, I am informed by all my Indian friends and by my English friends who have lately visited India that the economic condition of the masses goes from bad to worse; that millions are living lives of malnutrition and semi-starvation.

The British Trade Union movement has done splendid service through its members on the Whitley Commission, and the deputation it has sent to India is proving that, apart from all questions of political change, the social conditions of the workers cry aloud for redress.

NO DENIALS.

George Hicks and other Labour M.P.'s have impressed this side of Indian life on the attention of the Commons. No one denies the truth of this indictment. The official defence comes to no more than saying "it might be worse."

I shall not attempt to prove that no Englishman has done any good in India. I gladly pay my tribute of homage and respect to the thousands of men and women who, as Civil Servants, Medical Missionaries, and in many other ways, have done their best to mitigate the ravages wrought by disease, evil customs and starvation.

Even so, in India, as in England, charity which loving hearts bestow can never take the place of justice. The Salvation Army and other organisations spend huge sums of money here, and give untiring devotion and work, striving to make life more bearable for slum dwellers, but none of us think this is any reason why slums should exist or should prevent us from doing all in our power to sweep the conditions which create slums and destitution off the face of the earth.

When we admire the hard work of these British who have tried to help the Indians, we must remember the true facts about Indian conditions.

We must bear in mind the fact that every penny of wealth drawn from India to pay salaries, pensions and allowances to the multitude of British officials, soldiers, Civil Servants, Viceroys, governors of provinces, etc., comes from a nation of 300,000,000 people, most of whom live at a standard of life which reduces vitality almost to vanishing point.

Also, let us never forget that in making great reservoirs, building railway tracks and creating the New Delhi, the British take a very considerable toll from India in the shape of interest on loans and dividends for companies.

FIGURES NOT AVAILABLE.

This tribute is almost entirely spent outside India. I have tried to get figures to show what this total drain is, but no actual figures are as yet available. But that a nation so rich and bountiful in the possession of natural resources should be so poverty-stricken, is a fact that should make every Englishman have the deepest suspicions.

Roman conquerors settled in the territories. They treated backward nations like ourselves harshly, and often inflicted forced labour. But in those days the wealth wrung from the natives was largely spent in the country.

Irish landlordism was one degree worse, because rents were spent abroad, by landlords who never saw their estates. British and French loans to Ismail Pasha the sometime Khedive of Egypt, were spent likewise in the haunts of gambling and vice outside that country.

Britain, as an imperial power, draws huge sums from India, and this is spent just as absentee landlords would spend it—away from where it is earned. Much of the wealth of all of us comes to us in this way and is, strictly, parasitical.

We shall have to be prepared to give this up and leave the Indians to provide their own Civil Service, army and other services

REAL MISSION.

Whatever certain sections of the Press may say, we do not in fact make India rich and contented. Our rule leaves her desperately poor. Think of the condition of her people, most of whom are illiterate, and masses of whom live, as I say, under conditions of semi-starvation.

None of our fathers who conquered India went there to make her prosperous. They went as traders out to make huge profit. Clive and Warren Hastings, and all the long list of Viceroys, have been expected to foster British prosperity.

From time to time they would stop to assure the Indians that the interests of both nations are identical—just as other people repeat the equally foolish phrase about the interests of capital and labour being the same.

Of course, intelligent people who are intellectually honest know this is quite untrue. Now that India has entered the field of Capitalism, and coalmining is in full swing, Indian capitalists say their first need is protection by means of tariffs against British competition.

GRAVE PROBLEM.

The overriding fact which I desire to emphasise is that side by side with the political problem, there is the basic economic problem of the condition of the people, which means that a Socialist Government in power will have to face the terrific problem of how to keep millions of people alive while the future government and administration of India is being settled.

We will be obliged to take on many of the financial burdens now being borne by these starving multitudes, and we shall be called upon to spend our own substance in efforts to create a new social orders in villages and townships.

None of this work can be efficiently done by aliens, that is, by us. Indians may ask our help, but, in the main, if village life is to be restored and made of service, then the people who alone can do the job will be Indians.

The terrible pity is that young India, like young Ireland during my generation, devotes so much time to politics, that these conditions do not receive the attention they deserve.

Indians will find, as Jawaharlal Nehru has told them, that they must turn their attention to the economic demands of the Indian masses as well as to their political needs.

INDIA'S CHOICE.

What then, is to be Labour's policy over here? Nothing new. We must stick to our oft-repeated statement that it is for India to decide whether she will join us as a partner or break the connection and become a foreign power.

The British governing class has received great benefits from India. The Indian Civil Service, the Native States, the Army, have all found for its sons innumerable well-paid posts and pensions. We ought to be willing to pay back some of the debt we owe.

I am sure that the Socialist Movement will only ask for partnership on terms of mutual aid and service to each other. We shall ask that the tie which binds us together will be one not of domination, but of brotherhood.

As to what form the government of India should take: this must be settled by Indians themselves. There is not the least likelihood that any scheme formulated in London will ever be voluntarily accepted, and in this matter it is imperative that any scheme should be freely worked by Indians.

ONLY SCHEME.

All we have to consider is how we can best secure the drafting of such a scheme. We Socialists have declared that Indians must themselves choose whether to remain with us or no.

How shall we settle this and the question of future government? I have come definitely to the conclusion that Annie Besant's scheme is the only way.

She advocated the plan adopted in relation to Australia. Then Britain gave the Australian States the task of drawing up their Federal Constitution, and merely endorsed it afterwards.

Some years ago, Dr. Besant and a group of representative Indians, with the valuable assistance of our good friend and lifelong champion of India, David Graham Pole, drew up a Commonwealth of India Bill which Harry Snell, John Scurr and myself and others introduced in the House of Commons.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Our contention was that this scheme, with such minor modifications as Parliament should impose, would make a definite advance along the road to Dominion Status. But the Bill never got a second reading. Now, years after, Englishmen are drafting schemes which, as say, and as they know, are certain of rejection.

There is only one way out for a Socialist Government. We should summon, or ask Indians themselves to summon, a constituent assembly, and hand over to that assembly the task of deciding the future government of India.

"EXTREMIST" CRY.

This is both logical and commonsense. By this means we do give self-determination and self-government. There will certainly be an outcry that "the assembly will be captured by the extremists."

Certainly, Conservatives will raise that cry. But they will have far worse things to cry about, for our own House of Commons will have been captured by "extremists"—ourselves. Do not let us be frightened by noise.

More serious criticism will come from people who assure us that the racial and religious sects will never agree. This is not true. The one thing that is clear from recent history is that an outside power like ourselves never can secure harmony here. Only an Indian State stands any chance of doing so.

The main point for us is to make up our minds that we shall be prepared to leave to Indians the task of deciding with whom she will or will not federate, and the sort of federal government she will set up within her own dominions.

THAT PLEDGE.

She might follow America and set up autonomous States, federated with the Centre; or she might choose government from the Centre. This is for them, not for us to decide.

I am certain that if those who speak for the Indian States and India under British rule are once convinced that they have free choice to remain with us or leave us, they will on terms desire to remain. That is, of course, if we have been able to convince them that self-government means that Indians do manage Indian affairs, just as Australia and Canada manage theirs.

All who speak for Britain, from the King to Lord Willingdon, have, again and again, pledged the British Parliament to grant full Dominion Status to India, and to make her an equal partner of the British Commonwealth of nations.

We of the Labour Party have agreed with this, and have added the further stipulation that such membership must be the free will act of India.

ISSUES SETTLED.

Given equal status with all other Dominions, the people of India under the Statute of Westminster have the unequivocal right either to remain with us or go out. The Labour movement, in supporting the right of choice for India, is only asking for her the same rights as those enjoyed by other Dominions.

The issues are already decided and written down in official documents. All we have to do is to make up our minds to do what has been promised.

The sands of time are running out. This nation of 300,000,000 people, occupying territory as large as Europe (without Russia), awaits the coming to power of the Labour Party with its Socialist policy of democracy and freedom. I hope we shall be worthy of their faith and confidence.

TEST OF SUCCESS.

We have learned for ourselves that the true test of success in government is not the pomp and majesty of courts, armies and autocrats. The wellbeing of nations will be found in love and comradeship.

The people of the East are awakening. We are alien in religion and race, yet we eat and drink, wake and sleep, suffer pain and sickness, poverty and crime together. We are part of each other, children of one Father.

It is our God-given opportunity to wipe away the legal and other measures which prevent India entering of her own free-will into the family of nations. Let us all see that we do all that in us lies to ensure that opportunity shall not be lost because of ignorance or fear.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SUSANG

Elephants And Horses From Stables Swept Away

MYMENSINGH, June 23

Reports from Susang situated at the foot of Garo Hills show unprecedented havoc due to floods caused by incessant rains for days together.

It is understood that elephants and horses belonging to the Maharaja of Susang were swept away from the Raj Stable which have been submerged under water. Bazaars and Government offices are under knee deep water.

Telegraph service is dislocated. —United Press.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Shud 12 1990
Muslims: Rabi-ul-Avval 11 1353
Parsi: Deh 21 1303
Sunrise: 6h 3m
Sunset: 7h 19m
High Water: 9-47 21-06
Low Water: 2-88 15-36

MONDAY, June 25
Id-e-Milad. Public Holiday. Banks closed.

TUESDAY, June 26.
Municipal Corporation, 4-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 27.
University Senate meeting, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 28.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN CO-OP. HOSTEL

The fifth annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G. I. P.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

Flag hoisting and office opening ceremony will be performed by Sjt. K. F. Nariman to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. near Tilak Bridge opposite Dadar Station (B. B.).

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Bendigo" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 26th instant

VEDIC AND PAURANIK GODS

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj's Hall Swami Omkar Sachidanandji will deliver a public lecture on 'Vedic and Pauranik Gods'

NEW SARASWAT UNION CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The 16th annual general meeting of the Society will be held in the Maratha High School, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY

The 21st Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the office of the Society, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

LECTURES ON QUORAN

Under the auspices of the Quoranic Society, Professor Zahuruddin Ahmad will every Sunday deliver lectures on Quoran in Urdu in the Anjuman Islam School, ground floor, at Bori Bunder from 6 to 7 p.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Gunatitananda, in the Hall of 'Anand Vihar', near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "Buddha The King of Monks."

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' CO-OP. SOCIETY

The first annual general meeting of the Society at Vile Parle will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Vile Parle Municipal Hall to consider the Balance Sheet.

ANNUAL PRIZE GATHERING

The annual prize gathering under the auspices of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Bombay Fund, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya, Girgaum.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Vatsalabai V. Chandavarkar will distribute prizes.

DEMOCRATIC SWARAJ PARTY

A special meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Swaraj Party, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. at the Tilak Hall at the Sardargrih, to consider the agenda already circulated to the members.

Mr. Aney and Dr. Moonje will be present and help the proceedings.

THE INDIAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association a lecture in Marathi will be delivered by Mr. P. R. Lele, and Mr. B. V. Varerkar, well-known Playwright on "Late Mr. S. K. Kolhatkar and his Literary Works" at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Madan House, Kandewadi, Corner.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

The members of Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will debate on the subject "Democracy is a failure" to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m.

Mr. F. M. Baig will propose the subject while Mr. Y. R. Thaver will oppose.

DR. BHAWOO DAJI ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Dr. Bhawoo Daji Anniversary will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in Saraswat Brahman Samaj Griha, when Mr. S. L. Kapdi will deliver a lecture on "The life and work of Late Mr. Bhawoo Daji."

KAVI DURLABH SHAM DHRUVA

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala, a public meeting will be held at Brahma Nivas today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. when Prana Charya Dr. Popat Prabhuram will preside.

Dr. Durga Prasad Dave, Dr. Vyas, Vaidya Hirji Jivram Vidya D. K. Shastri, Vidya Damodar Ramprasad and Kamalacharya will speak on "The life of late Vidya Kavi Dhruv, his services in the field of Gujarati, Sanskrit and Hindi literature."

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Queen Christina". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and Monday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Flying Down To Rio" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day and Monday, at 4 p.m.

PATHE—"Fashions of 1934" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning show at 10 a.m.

MAJESTIC—"Akashwani". Daily at 4-30, 7-35 and 10-20 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-15 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.

MINERVA—"Bala Joban". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan". Time as usual.

PALACE—"Feet First". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. This morning show 10-30 a.m.

PRABHAT TALKIES—"Kismat-ki-Kasauti" Time as usual.

WELLINGTON—"The House of Rothschild". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

CARLTON—"Hell Below". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

ROXY—"The Lost Squadron". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"Passionate Plumber". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
This morning at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light Music. Prof. K. D. Tendulker. 11-30 a.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra.

5-0 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas, Cathedral 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin in English and Hindi. 9-20 p.m. Special Concert. Jaddan Bai with Majid Khan—Saranji. 11-0 p.m. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. The week's news.
7-30 p.m. Religious service from All Saints' Church, Southbourne.
8-15 p.m. The Leslie Bridgewater Quintet.
8-30 p.m. Recital by Frederick Ranalow.
8-45 p.m. "The Wimbledon Draw," a sports talk by Colonel R. H. Brand.
9-00 p.m. The B. B. C. Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. Organ recital by D. Cunningham, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House, London
9-45 p.m. Joan Luxton and her Children's Theatre Company in Heave Away!
10-25 p.m. The Band of His Majesty's Grenadier Guards.
11-00 p.m. to 11-15 p.m. The week's News.

SATYAMURTY'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Mr. S. Satyamurty will deliver a public lecture on "Culture" (in English) to-day (Sunday) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga (G. I. P.) at 9 a.m. (S. T.). Mr. K. S. Ramchandra Aiyar will preside.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The annual gathering of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidency of Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami, J.P., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Bombay.

THE SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OP. BANK

The 28th annual general meeting of the Bank will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.).

After the meeting, Master Gajanan Karnad will entertain those present with his music and will be presented a gold medal on behalf of the Bank's Managing Committee.

THE MEMON MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The ninth annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) under the Chairmanship of Seth Abdul Karim Haji Janmohmed, in the office of the Association, when the Report and Audited Account for the year 1933-34 will be adopted and the Office-Bearers and Members of the Managing Committee will be elected for the ensuing year.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O S K steamer "Argun Maru" left Colombo on June 22 and is due to arrive in Bombay on June 26.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s. s. "President Hayes V-34" left Singapore on the 19th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 28th instant and sail again on the 29th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

NEW KURLA MILL OPENS

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, June 23.

The attendance of operatives in the New Kurla Mills, when it opened this morning, was about 1,100.

Prior to the closing of this mill on May 4 last, the total strength of workers was 1,500.

After a lapse of over a month-and-a-half of complete strike without a break, the mill started yesterday for the first time with 560 operatives, including new men.

Allegations Against Horniman Untrue

Accused Admits It When Closely Questioned By Magistrate

DY. INSPECTOR KARNIK'S EVIDENCE IN SENSATIONAL CASE AGAINST 125 PERSONS

CASE ADJOURNED TO 29th INST.

A sensation was caused in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Saturday when one of the accused in the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman and 124 other persons are charged under the Gambling Act, a man named Ismail Mahomed appeared in the witness box and presented an application to the Magistrate making certain statements reflecting on Mr. Horniman, his Secretary, and Mr. W. T. Halai.

The Magistrate closely questioned the applicant who admitted that he could neither read nor write, that the application was signed for him by his brother one Abu, who got it prepared for him, and that he did not know where it was written or typed.

TEXT OF APPLICATION

The following is the text of the application:—

"I, Ismail Mahmed, beg to state on solemn affirmation as follows:—

"That I am one of the Respondents involved in this case for Sutta or gambling and I was arrested and charged in the last big raiding at Moti Bazaar, wherein Mr. Horniman and other about 120 persons were arrested for gaming.

"I admit the charge I had been there for applying money on Sutta or gambling.

"I have seen Mr. Horniman and his friend in Sutta Gulli two times inquiring for the figures of the day.

"Some men on behalf of Mr. Halai approached me to get my signature to contest the matter, but I do not wish to contest the same, and, therefore, refused to pass my signature."

(Sd.) ISMAIL MAHMED.

Magistrate's Stern Rebuke.

When Sir Hormuzdar P. Dastur was dealing with the applications received in Court, Mohamed Ismail, an accused in the case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman and 123 others are charged under the Gaming Act, stepped into the witness box and presented the above application.

The Magistrate after reading the application asked the Court Clerk to show it to Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was present in Court. The Magistrate told Mr. Horniman to read it as it concerned him.

The applicant was then subjected to a searching examination by the Magistrate, who at the end of it remarked: "You have presented an application which contains false statements."

The applicant was first asked if he could read or write, and he replied he could do neither.

Magistrate: Where did you get the application written?

Answer:—By the petition writer.

Put On Oath.

"But this is not written by the petition-writer," said the Magistrate and asked the Interpreter to put the applicant on oath, before questioning him further.

The applicant was then asked by whom was the application written?

Applicant:—My brother Abu got it written.

Magistrate:—Do you know by whom Abu got it written?

Ans:—No. I did not go with him.

Magistrate:—Do you know what this application contains?

Ans:—I am pleading guilty.

Magistrate:—The application states that you saw Mr. Horniman in "Sutta" gully twice.

Answer:—I had seen him once before the day of the arrest.

Magistrate: And then you say that you saw him inquiring for figures?

"Statement Is False.

Answer: That statement is false.

Magistrate:—Who has written your name in ink?

Ans:—I don't know.

Magistrate:—Who has made the correction in ink?

Answer:—I don't know.

"I Don't Know Halai."

Magistrate:—Have you made any allegation against Mr. W. T. Halai?

Ans:—I don't know Mr. Halai.

Magistrate:—You have mentioned that Mr. Halai asked you to sign a statement?

Ans:—That is false.

Abu's name was then called out, but there was no response. (Two individuals had quietly left the Court when the name Abu first came out).

PROCEEDINGS AFTER 3-30 P.M.

When the case was called out at 3-30, Mr. Mankar called Deputy Inspector Karnik in the witness-box, but before his evidence was proceeded with Mr. Horniman drew the Magistrate's attention to the application made earlier in the day by Ismail Mahomed.

The Magistrate said: "What I suspected was that somebody, who was your "friend", must have put him (Mahomed) up. That is why I put him those questions. In the absence of Aboo, I cannot do anything. Mahomed's case is that his brother got the application ready. He does not know what is written in it and where it was written.

Mr. Horniman: "I have reason to believe that this is a part of a very serious attempt to interfere with the course of justice. I have information that this man Aboo was here in Court this morning, mixing with the accused, and approaching several of them with the same object. He was actually seen here in the Court, and when his name was mentioned he got up and went out. This information has come to me from a reliable source, and I am prepared to justify it, if I am given an opportunity. I am also informed that this individual was a little while ago downstairs."

SEARCH FOR ABOO.

The Magistrate directed the Havildars to go out and look for Aboo.

In the meanwhile Ismail Mahomed was recalled in the box, and asked further particulars about Aboo. The Magistrate also asked him further questions about the application.

The Magistrate: "We want to know from you where you got it written?—I do not know."

Q: Who has made the alterations in the application striking out the words "several times" and substituting them with "two"?—Somebody known to Aboo did it.

Q: Where was it done?—Downstairs in the tiffin-room, when I signed the application.

Q: Who was the other man with Aboo?—I do not know.

Q: Was he a pleader?—He appeared to be a pleader. (Laughter).

Mahomed was then asked questions regarding the identity of Aboo. He replied that his full name was Ibrahim Ismail Pistawalla. He had come to court that morning.

Mr. Horniman then asked for permission to question Mahomed, and the Magistrate remarked that because he had disbelieved Mahomed he had put him questions, but if Mr. Horniman thought that he could get some more facts about the application he could ask him more questions.

Questioned by Mr. Horniman, Mahomed said that he was selling pistas and during the warm season sold fans and other knick-knacks.

"NEITHER BROTHER NOR RELATIVE."

Q: You said this morning that Aboo was your brother; is that a fact?—He is not my brother, he is only a relation. (Laughter).

Q: How is he related to you?—He is not a relation but a Jamat walla. (Laughter).

Q: I suggest that Aboo put you up to make this application and to plead guilty?—No.

Q: This morning you were very reluctant to sign the application, and you very nearly came to blows?—No.

Q: When did you decide to plead guilty?—About 15 days ago.

Q: Did you give him the material for the application?—Everything that is written in the application is false.

Q: When did Pistawalla tell you that if you pleaded guilty the whole affair would end with a fine of Rs. 5, which he would pay himself?—He did not tell me that.

Q: What was your object in presenting this application?—I do not know what is written in the application.

Asked if he still considered Pistawalla as his friend, Mahomed stated that he regarded him as his enemy.

Q: What does Aboo do?—He sells coal.

Q: Do you know that he is Aboo Lakdawalla's man?—No.

Q: Is Aboo a police informant?—I do not know anything about Aboo.

The Magistrate, at this stage, said that the matter might be left over.

IBRAHIM ISMAIL'S EVIDENCE.

A little later Ibrahim Ismail Pistawalla was escorted to the court by the Police Havildar, and was sworn in.

Questioned by the Magistrate he said that he knew Ismail Mahomed. He denied that he had got the petition written for Mahomed which was presented in the Court.

Magistrate: But Ismail says that you had got it written for him?—No; there is enmity between Ismail and myself owing to the dispute I had with a relative of his.

Mr. Horniman then asked permission to ask Ibrahim some questions. The Magistrate granted him permission.

Mr. Horniman: Were you in Court this morning?—No. It must be someone else, I have a brother who has got a face like mine.

Mr. Horniman: Were you in Court at 3-30 p. m.?—No. I was arrested just now and brought up stairs.

Mr. Horniman: What is you full name?—Ibrahim Ismail.

Mr. Horniman: You are also known as Aboo Pistawalla?—Yes, but there is also another man with that name.

The Magistrate at this stage said that this was more or less detective work.

His Worship then ordered Ibrahim Ismail to leave the witness-box and the matter was not pursued further.

DY. INSPECTOR KARNIK'S EVIDENCE.

Deputy Inspector Karnik then entered the witness-box, and the Magistrate read out the charges against the accused

Magistrate:—You are charged with being found in a common gaming house on April 28 last, at Old Sutta Gully, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charge?

All the accused then pleaded "not guilty" to the charge, and the case was proceeded with.

Deputy Inspector Karnik stated that on April 28 last he obtained a warrant to raid a place in Old Sutta Gully from the Deputy Commissioner of Police, at about 5 p.m.

Mr. Horniman, at this stage, said that he was sorry to have to interrupt the proceedings, but he had an application to make. He said that on the last occasion Mr. Khairaz had said that Inspector Raje should be called as a prosecution or Court witness. If the prosecution was not going to call him as their witness, he proposed to sub-peona him as his witness. Under the circumstances his application was that Inspector Raje should not be allowed to remain in the Court.

Magistrate: Mr. Manker are you calling him as your witness?

Mr. Mankar: No.

Magistrate: Tell Mr. Raje to go out.

INSPECTOR RAJE LEAVES COURT.

Inspector Raje then left the Court.

Deputy Inspector Karnik, continuing, said that after he got the warrant he made arrangements to raid the place. At about 8-30 or 9 p.m. he sent some constables in plain clothes to the gully, and he himself went there at 9 p.m. He was moving about outside the gully with about six constables, when at about 9-40 9-45 p.m. a police constable No. 1226, who was deputed to watch the crowd in the gully, came to him and reported that there was a European gentleman in the Gully. Witness asked the constable if he knew who it was, and he was told that the people in the Gully had said it was Mr. Horniman. He then sent the constable back to the Gully. "Just then," Deputy Inspector Karnik said, "Inspector Raje came there and I reported the matter to him. He told me to wait for sometime and not to raid immediately as Mr. Horniman was there."

Inspector Raje, witness said, then went away and came back after five minutes and gave orders to him to raid the place as the closing time was nearing.

Witness then narrated how the raid was carried out in the lane, and said that 124 persons were taken into custody. A message for assistance was sent by him to the police station, and Sub-Inspectors Shevde and Hampton came there.

Two panchas were then called and the arrested persons were searched, and the witness took charge of everything that was found during the search which concluded at 2 a.m.

THINGS FOUND ON SOME OF ACCUSED.

Witness then gave an account of what was found on some of the accused. There were no slips found on Mr. Horniman and several others.

But Mr. Manker urged that he was going to prove that the place was a common gaming house as some of the persons who were arrested had betting slips with them at the time.

Most of the persons on whom slips were found in possession of the "Daily News," which Mr. Manker said contained Sutta tips. When Deputy Inspector Karnik was giving an account of what was found, some of the accused repudiated the statements that the slips had been found in their possession. The magistrate said that the accused would be given ample opportunity to disprove the statement of the officer and they should, for the present, remain silent.

In the case of one man, Deputy Inspector Karnik pointed out that although it was stated in the Panchnama that he had some sutta slips the police did not want to proceed against him.

Mr. Khairaz: "But the panchnama says that these are sutta slips."

Witness: Yes. But now we find that they are not."

Mr. Khairaz: "Then the panchnama cannot be relied upon."

Mr. Horniman: Or it may be that the Police do not want to proceed against this particular individual.

Mr. Mankekr took strong exception to this statement which he said was not correct.

Magistrate:—If the police find after investigation that these are not sutta slips then there is an end of the matter. Mr. Manker does not want to burden the Court with unnecessary records and therefore he has dropped this item.

Mr. Manker: I take full responsibility in this matter, and the police have nothing to do with it.

CASE ADJOURNED.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to Friday June 29.

Mr. Horniman before the Court rose made an application that the question of the validity of the warrant should be decided at the earliest opportunity.

The Magistrate said that unless he had heard the evidence in the case he could not decide this point. His Worship pointed out that in a High Court case, this gully was held to be a private gully. But in his opinion the validity of the warrant depended upon certain facts which if the prosecution were not able to establish the arguments of Mr. Khairaz would hold good.

Mr. Manker stated that if he could establish that sutta khel was localised in that particular area, then the validity of the warrant must be upheld as there was a High Court ruling recently on this point. Mr. Manker stated further that Mr. Horniman had made it clear in his articles on Sutta Khel, that sutta khel was rampant in this very locality.

The Magistrate addressing Mr. Horniman said: "As far as you and accused No. 2 (Mr. Raghavan) are concerned if the prosecution evidence is only this, you need not worry at all, unless Mr. Manker is calling other evidence."

IMPORTANT THINGS TO BE BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Mr. Horniman: Your Worship, I am not at all worried over what would be the result of this case, but there are other important things that have to be brought to light.

Magistrate: "If that is the case, Mr. Horniman, you will have to come here over and over again, and as far as I am concerned I shall feel honoured." (Laughter).

Dhobi Talao Shooting Case

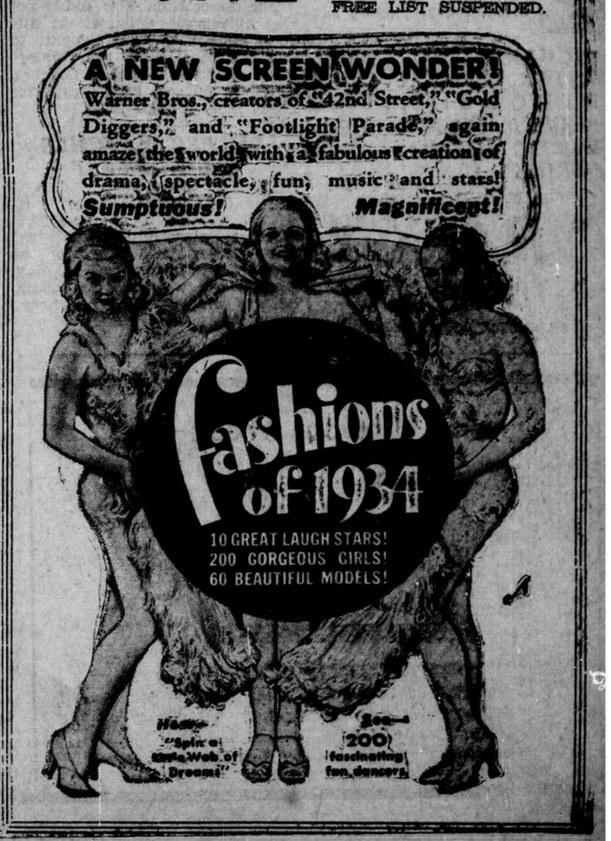
ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Waman Baburao Chavan, the accused in the Dhobi Talao shooting case was committed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday to the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court to take his trial on four charges: (1) Attempted murder of Sub-Conductor Sweetland of the A. F. I. (2) causing hurt by throwing a dagger at Sub-Conductor Sweetland and causing an injury on his right cheek (3) Possessing a revolver and dagger without a licence. (4) attempting to cause hurt with a dangerous weapon.

SEQUEL TO DHOBI TALAO SHOOTING

The case is a sequel to the shooting incident that took place at Dhobi Talao Bombay when it was alleged Waman Baburao Chavan went to the A. F. I. Headquarters and shot at Sub-Conductor Sweetland who was at the time standing on the verandah of the ground floor.

The accused was arrested by two constables when he was running towards the Dhobi Talao tram shed.


PATHE
TO-DAY,
10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.
A NEW SCREEN WONDER!
Warner Bros., creators of "42nd Street," "Gold Diggers," and "Footlight Parade," again amaze the world with a fabulous creation of drama, spectacle, fun, music and stars!
Sumptuous!
Magnificent!
Fashions of 1934
10 GREAT LAUGH STARS!
200 GORGEOUS GIRLS!
60 BEAUTIFUL MODELS!
Hear "Spin a little Web of Dreams"
See 200 fascinating fan dancers

Sports Jottings From Here and There

W. G. A Landmark In Cricket History

(BY SPORTSMAN.)

CRICKET.

The life of W. G. Grace is a landmark in cricket history. It is a chapter so brilliant, so fascinating, so charming, and so illustrious that its pages can be reopened times without number without anybody feeling the least tired over its contemplation. The latest addition to the numerous books on W. G. Grace "the greatest cricketer that ever lived or ever will live."—is one written by Mr. Bernard Darwin (published by Duckworth in their "Great Lives" series at 2s.). The little book is so beautifully written that no cricketer especially the young ones, should miss reading it. It not only gives a graphic description of the towering personality of the immortal W. G. and his great achievements, it furnihses many interesting details of the cricketing world of his age. It is ful of many interesting incidents and engaging anecdotes. An inspiring tale of mighty achievements.)

TEAMS OF 18 AND 22.

Herein you read of teams consisting of fifteen, eighteen and twenty-two players. How amusing they looked "with their whiskers and the Newgate fringes, their shirts of red and white spots, the All-England Colours, their small billycocks perching uneasily on their heads, their bow-ties and their belts, their sagging white trousers and their brown boots." How unlike were the mighty cricketers they looked like!)

DANGEROUS CONDITION OF WICKETS.

Of the condition of the wickets in general in the sixties, "W. G." gives an illuminating picture. "Upto this time many of the pirncipal grounds were so rough as to be positively dangerous to play upon, and batsmen were constantly damaged by the fast bowling. When the wiekets were in this condition the batsmen had to look out for shooters and leave the bumping balls to look after themselves. When I first played at Lord's, the Creases were not chalked out, but were actually cut out of the turf one inch deep, and about one inch wide. As matches were frequently played, and n opains were taken to fill up the holes, it is quite easy to imagine what a condition the turf presented.

WORSE THAN "BODYLINE?"

When there is so much of controversy going on, on the bodyline bowling, it is interesting to recall the incident which has immortalised Ernest Jones, the Australian fast bowler. "Jones was bowling with inconceivable "go" and pace; his run upto the wisket and the swing of his mighty arm were terrific, and the wicket was bumpy. The first ball was a short one, it brushed "W. G.'s" beard, went over the wicket keeper's head, and, with as it seemed but another bound, was against the screen. W. G. came a little way up the pitch, calling out, "What is this? What is this?", or according to another account, "Whatever are ye at?", Trot said quietly, "Steady, Jonah, steady," and Jones, most good-natured of men, made his often-quoted apology, "Sorry, Doctor, she slipped." It is at any rate certain that the wicket in the match was alarmingly fiery, and that W. G. had on his body, close to his heart, marks blue, black and red where Jones had hit him."

BATTLE OF SKILL AND WIT.

The incident clearly shows the grave danger which the cricketers of those days faced. It was unavoidable to a great extent. First of all, the clubs had not the necessary funds to put the wickets and the grounds in the best of conditions. And then, the game had not reached the high standard of perfection as it stands today. High praise is certainly due to all those stalwarts who belittled its dangers and faced them in a light-hearted manner. But conditions are different to-day. They demand a battle of skill and wits and not dangerous play.

AN AMAZING FEAT.

I have no desire to go through the batting and bowling records of the great Grace in this review. Only one instance will show his wonderful capacity for doing big things when necessity demanded. In 1875, he fell away a little in batting and no less than six people had the temerity to be above "W. G." in the averages, and he was popularly believed to have "gone off". No body alleged that his bowling had gone off, for he took 192 wickets at just over 12 runs apiece. Whether "W. G." had deteriorated or not was quickly decided in the next year, perhaps the most dramatic of all.

BOWLERS' HEARTS BROKEN.

"The eight days of blazing sunshine that were to break all records, and so many bowlers' hearts began on the 11th of August at Canterbury when the M.C.C went in against Kent's big score made on the first day. The bowlers were happy, unconscious of the doom, for they got the great man out for 17, and the side out for 144. The M .C. C. followed on, and then the fun began. He went out to hit but never lost patience. By 6.45, he had made 133 not out, the whole score being 217 for four wickets. The next day, he broke his bat and had to borrow one too small in the handle. Still he went on, to the dismay of all the fielders, and amassed 344.

839 IN THREE INNINGS

There was a hot, slow cross-country journey to Bristol on the Sunday. On Monday morning Notts lost the toss at Clifton, and "W. G." hit Shaw and Mosley and Barnes about for just over three hours and made 177. That was on the 14th; the 15th and 16th were days of rest in the sense of bowling and fielding, and Notts were beaten by ten wickets. As they were going home, they met the Yorkshiremen coming to Cheltenham, and warned them, but Tom Emmet laughed and said that the big 'un could not do it three time running. Yorkshire, like Notts, lost the toss, and they had eight hours of "W.G." with 216 on the board and never got him out at all. Next morning it rained, but by one o'clock he was at it again, and carried his bat through the innings for 318—839 runs in three innings (once not out)!

THE SECOND TEST MATCH

Cricket fans in this county will no doubt regret the exclusion of the Nawab of Pataudi from the second Test Team. I do not think that he was dropped because he failed in batting in the First Test. That would be a most unsound reason for eliminating a player, especially in view of the splendid form he has shown this season. The obvious ground seems to be that he is not in a fit condition to play. I am sure he will be given a place in the next Test when he is better.

MORE FAST BOWLERS INCLUDED

Wyatt's assumption of the Captaincy will be welcomed by all. It remains to be seen how he acquits himself in that position. Mitchell's failure in the First Test made his exclusion imperative. The deficiency in the English bowling has been tried to be made up by the nomination of more fast bowlers. Bowes, Nicholls and Goover have been asked to be present at Lord's on Friday. It is difficult to say which of them will be included in the team. The Selection Committee has been at great pains to collect a side which will inspire confidence in the country and create fear in the ranks of the tourists.

LARWOOD CONTROVERSY AGAIN

But Larwood by his unsportsmanlike statement has only ruined his career but marred England's chances of winning the Rubber. He announced that under no circumstances he would play against the Australians in a Test match. I doubt if Larwood would have gone to this length had he not been supported by A. W. Carr, the Notts and ex-All-England Captain. It was given out in the English Press that political pressure was being brought to bear on Larwood, so that he might agree to play on restrained conditions. Lord Hailsham, the President of the M.C.C. and Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary have promptly repudiated the change. It is clear that Larwood does not want to play because he fears that he would not be allowed to revel in his infamous "bodyline" bowling. The sooner such a player goes out, of the field the better it is for the game and all concerned.

AUSTRALIA'S REPLY TO ENGLAND'S STAND

(Continued from page 1).

the wicket for 230 minutes.

400 HOISTED ON BOARD

The weather was now sunny, but still rather chilly. All Australians wore sweaters. Ames beautifully drove Chipperfield, past extra-cover, sending up 400 on the board after the England innings had lasted 435 minutes.

A new ball was immediately taken, and with it McCabe returned to the attack. In his first over Ames was easily caught at the wicket. He received a great ovation. Batting altogether for four hours and 20 minutes, he drove strongly on both sides of the wicket. Crisp-cutting and sure-placing to leg were features of his invaluable innings. Ames was out at 409.

Farnes came in to join Verity. When he had scored a single, Wall spread-eagled his wicket. The lunch interval was then taken.

ENGLAND INNINGS CLOSE

Gates were closed at this stage, and it was noticeable that there were a number of women and girls among the spectators.

McCabe and Wall opened the attack on resumption (after lunch). Verity made some good strokes on the leg side, and Bowes, taking runs off Grimmett with great coolness, amused the crowd. Eventually Verity was easily stumped, and the England innings came to a close for 440.

FEATURE OF SATURDAY'S GAME

A feature of the second day's play in the Test Match at Lord's was that both Leyland and Ames (who were concerned in a stand of 129 for the sixth wicket) scored centuries—the first of the present series. Leyland played a splendid fighting innings which lasted 210 minutes and hit one six and 14 fours. Ames was lucky to be missed by Oldfield behind the wicket just before he reached his century. He scored his century in 230 minutes. Included in his total score were 14 hits to the boundary. Latterly the Australian attack seemed to tire, although it was never loose.

REMARKABLE 6TH WICKET PARNERSHIP

The Leyland-Ames partnership for the sixth wicket realised 129 runs, and paved the way for England's good score, after the first five batsmen had been dismissed yesterday for 182 runs. Leyland excelled in driving, while Ames executed many superb cuts, and also hit to leg with great certainty. Leyland was out in attempting to drive a good length ball from Wall which sent his off-stump flying.

Woodfull appeared anxious, and seemed to be gambling with Grimmett and O'Reilly and Wall and Chipperfield. Grimmett and Wall seemed intent on keeping down runs, concentrating on length. Geary was out to a fine slip catch by Chipperfield and Wall spread-eagled Farnes' wicket.

Australia's First Knock

Australia began their innings at ten minutes past three, with Woodfull and Brown. England's opening pair of bowlers was Farnes and Bowes, Farnes starting from the pavilion end. Bowes had Farnes and Sutcliffe close up on the leg side. Brown was not however worried, and twice placed Bowes through the trap. He later glanced Farnes for four. Woodful did not make any scoring stroke for 15 minutes, and then opened his account with a single through slips.

Wyatt made the first change at 16, replacing Farnes with Geary, but Bowes was kept on. Brown beautifully hooked Bowes to the boundary. In the same over Woodfull appeared to give a hard chance to Verity at third slip.

AUSTRALIA'S GOOD START

Australia made a good start putting on 67 without loss before tea. Bowes had two men close up on the leg side, but Brown playing with rare confidence frequently defied the leg-trap and scored almost twice as fast as Woodfull. He was, however, lucky that Verity and Farnes did not get their hands to two uppish strokes he made through slips and to short-leg respectively. Australia scored their first 50 in 60 minutes. It appeared that the pitch was not helpful to bowlers.

BROWN MISSED

A chance went astray when Farnes at short-leg failed to hold a hook from Brown, the ball going high past Farnes left hand. Brown had then made 21. Then Brown drove Browes through covers. Leyland conceded a boundary, allowing the ball to slip through his hands. Brown was batting with rare confidence, though he was inclined to swing at the balls outside the leg-stump.

FIRST-WICKET STAND BROKEN

The Australian first-wicket stand was broken in Bowes' first over after tea, Woodfull moving too far across and losing his leg stump (68/1/22).

Brown was then 40.

Bradman ran down the pavilion steps anxious to get at the bowling, which he soon did, reaching double figures within a few minutes. Brown reached his 50 in 90 minutes. When 101 was signalled Brown was not out 58 and Bradman not out 15.

REAL BRADMAN

It was a real Bradman who was now delighting the crowd with bits lovely cutting and well-timed driving.

With a drive past the bowler, Brown sent up 101 of the innings in exactly 101 minutes. The batsmen were hooking short ones from Bowes very powerfully. Off one of these, Farnes dropped Brown. England fielding generally was not particularly impressive. There was a quiet period, when Verity and Farnes replaced Geary and Bowes, but, later, Bradman thrice successively drove Farnes to the off-boundary.

Verity however sent down a kicker and caught Bradman who made a defensive stroke to it. In a stay at the wicket of 50 minutes Bradman had played a bright and breezy innings and 28 out of his 36 runs came through hits to the boundary. He received as hearty an ovation as if he had scored a century.

BROWN'S STERLING INNINGS

Brown scored steadily. McCabe who joined him at the fall of Bradman's wicket took a long time to settle down, and it appeared that the pair were concentrating on playing out time without the loss of another wicket. Brown reached his 100 in 150 minutes. Hooks, drives and hits to leg predominated in his sterling innings which has so far lasted three hours. He hit 14 times to the boundary.

BRADMAN'S BREEZY INNINGS

Woodfull was out in Bowes' first over on resumption, losing in the leg-stump, in moving too far across to a fast ball.

Brown and Bradman put on 73 very quickly. Bradman who hit seven fours in his 36 was batting for 50 minutes and played a bright and breezy innings. He received ovation as if he had scored a century. In last 50 minutes Brown and McCabe added 51 runs. Australia's score of 192 for two occupied them only three hours, to-day. Brown who scored at a steady rate reached his century in 150 minutes. He gave a hot chance to Farnes, at short-leg, before reaching his century.

He was equally facile in hooking, driving and placing to leg. McCabe took a long time to settle down, and towards the close the batsmen concentrated on playing out time.

AUSTRALIA'S INNINGS LASTS FOR 3 HOURS

Brown scored 100 in 150 minutes. He has so far hit 14 fours in his score of 103. Australia's innings has so far lasted three hours. Brown gave one possible chance, when he was missed by Farnes at short-leg.

Score:—

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Walters c Bromley b O'Reilly	82
Sutcliffe l.b.w. b Chipperfield	20
Hammond c and b Chipperfield	2
Hendren c McCabe b Wall	13
Wyatt c Oldfield b Chipperfield	33
Leyland b Wall	109
Ames c Oldfield b McCabe	120
Geary c Chipperfield b Wall	9
Verity st. Oldfield b Grimmett	29
Farnes b Wall	1
Bowes (not out)	10
Extras	12
Total	440

Fall of wickets:—70/1; 78/2; 99/3; 130/4; 182/5; 311/6; 359/7; 409/8; 410/9; 440/10.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Wall 49/7/108/4.
McCabe 18/3/38/1
Grimmett 53.3/13/102/1
O'Reilly 38/15/70/1
Chipperfield 34/10/91/3
Darling 6/2/19/0.

Extras consisted of twelve leg-byes. Oldfield did not concede a single bye.

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

Woodfull b Bowes	22
Brown (not out)	103
Bradman c and b Verity	36
McCabe (not out)	24
Extras	7
Total (for 2 wkts)	192

Fall of wickets:—1/68; 2/141.

GIRL STUDENT IN CORONER'S COURT

Miss Jayaswanti Bai, a student gave evidence in an inquest over her mother's death before the Coroner on Saturday. She deposed that before her mother scalded herself to death she had told her that she sprinkled kerosine oil over her clothes, lighted them, and courted the danger herself.

The inquest was postponed to June 25.

BRITAIN TO BUILD LARGER NAVY?

Norman Davis Informs U.S. State Department

NEW YORK, June 23

Mr Norman Davis informed the State Department that Britain was proposing to build a larger navy, according to the Washington correspondent of the "New York Times".

Proposals are being considered on the understanding that they were merely exploratory suggestions, according to Senator Cordell Hull.

The correspondent adds there was an impression of disappointment over the move lest Britain by setting forth the needs of a larger navy should encourage Japan to ask for a stronger fleet.

It is regarded as rather remote that it would work the other way to discourage Japan because of the cost of asking for parity.—Reuter.

LABOUR DEFEAT

LONDON, June 22

The by election of Twickenham due to the death of Murray Philipson resulted in Brigadier General A. C. Critchley's election by 25,395, by Holman (Labour) getting 19890.—Reuter.

4 YEARS' R. I. FOR CONCEALING REVOLVER

CALCUTTA, June 23

Bhubanmohan Das Nabindas of Midnapore was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate sitting as a Special Magistrate under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act on a charge of concealing a five chambered revolver and 14 live cartridges.—United Press.

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AT ROXY

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW, 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

Bengal Decides Not To Participate

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Last night's meeting of the Cricket Association of Bengal and Assam decided that Bengal should not participate in the proposed Cricket Championship of India, which the Board of Cricket Control for India is planning to get started this cold weather.

The Association believes that the tournament would do no good to local cricket at this stage and in the period suggested by the All-India Board, because it would be held out of season, so far as this Province is concerned.

The Association also did not support the suggestion of the All-India Board inviting Bengal to join the scheme for the employment of English Cricket Coaches, which would cost each province about £500.—United Press.

DULEEP WATCHES SECOND TEST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 22.

Prince Duleepsinhji was the most interested spectator at Lord's throughout the day. Though the weather was warm, he was wrapped up in a heavy overcoat.

YORKSHIRE TROUNCE MIDDLESEX

Macaulay Captures 6 Wkts. For 22 Runs

LONDON, June 22.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Wednesday:—

Sussex vs. Oxford University:—Sussex won by 8 wickets. Sussex 388. Oxford 210 and, following on 230. (De Saram 90, Wensley 5 for 89; James Langridge 4 for 67). Sussex 2nd innings 53 for 2.

Yorkshire vs. Middlesex:—Yorks won by an innings and three runs. Middlesex 123 and 65 (Macaulay 6 for 22). Yorks 191 for 4 declared.

Worcester vs. Somerset:—Worcester won by 10 wickets. Worcester 332. Somerset 130 (Jackson 4 for 36), and following on 224. (Perks 6 for 61). Worcester 2nd innings 23 for no wickets.

Notts vs. Gloucester:—Notts won by an innings and 53 runs. Gloucester 226 and 199 (Sinfield 66 not out). Notts 478 for 5 declared.

Lancashire vs. Hampshire:—Hants won on the first innings. Lancs 158 and 38 for 3. Hants 225, (Mead 63; McCorkel 50; Sibbles 6 for 90).

Glamorgan vs. Warwickshire:—The match ended in an draw. Warwick 376. Glamorgan 272 for 6 (Emerys Davies 58); Smart 50).

Surrey vs. Cambridge University:—The match ended in a draw. Cambridge 377 and 116 for 2 (Parker 63 not out). Surrey 497 (Sandham 115: Barling 159).

Essex vs. Leicester:—Essex won on the first innings. Essex 294 (Taylor 71; Wade 56; Shipman 4 for 14); and 88 for 8 Smith 6 for 40). Leicester 219.

Derby vs. Kent:—Kent won on the first innings. Derby 278 and 299 (Jackson 93; Lewis 4 for 50). Kent 300 and 96 for 2.—Reuter.

The following is the closing score in the match between R. M. A. Woolwich and the R. M. C. Sandhurst.

R. M. A. Woolwich 282 for eight declared; R. M. C. Sandhurst 89 for four.

DE SARAM FIGHTS BACK FOR OXFORD

LONDON, June 22.

De Saram made a great effort to save his side and played the bowling confidently, hitting a 6 off Wensley and eight 4's in his stay of two hours.

Sandham drove and cut with great accuracy. He was at the crease for 3-1/4 hours, and a dozen 4's were included in his total.

Barling gave a spectacular display, his hooks being particularly splendid. His chief strokes were three 6's and nineteen boundaries.—Reuter's Special.

WORKER FLUNG DOWN AND KILLED

Accident In De Lisle Road Mill

The fact that an employee in the dyeing department of the Assur Veerji Mill, De Lisle Road while adjusting the belting in the shaft pulley got himself tilted over the trolley and killed, created consternation among the mill-workers on Saturday.

Munirao Gangadin, the worker in question was reported to have been flung down with a whirl down from a height of 12 feet, his right leg being dislocated from the knee-joint.

The police are investigating in the matter.

SIR G. H. HIDAYATULLAH HONOURED

Entertained On Eve Of Departure For Sind

A select gathering of notabilities in the public life of Bombay met at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Saturday night, to bid farewell to Sir Ghulam Hussain and Lady Hidyatullah, who are leaving for Sind shortly.

About 127 guests sat to dinner in the Moorish Room which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

There were no speeches. Sir Ghulam heartily thanked those present for the honour done to him and the hosts, the President and Members of the Muslim Committee for their kind hospitality.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Mr. Beg Mahomed and their colleagues proved indefatigible hosts and did their best to make everybody feel at home.

5th Glorious Week—

see AKASH-GANGA with BAKAMBHAT at

आज TO DAY यहां

MAJESTIC CINEMA: GIRGAON.
DAILY at 4-50, 7-35 & 10-20 p.m.
Matinee at 2-15 on Sat., Sun., & Holidays.

Concessions to the Students during this week.

Yesterday's Tremendous Rush and the Greatest Ovation Ever Paid to a Film Star in Bombay!

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GEORGE ARLISS GEORGE ARLISS

Yesterday Unanimously Acclaimed as his

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THE BIG BAD WOLF

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

3-30; 6-30; & 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON

Plans Open Book Early.

Students' Deep-Laid Plot To Cheat University?

Registrar's Report To Vice-Chancellor To Be Considered By Committee

A grave scandal in connection with the last Intermediate Arts examination of the Bombay University, which has been the topic of gossip for some days past, was brought under the consideration of the Senate at their meeting on Friday.

The Registrar submitted a Report showing that, as a result of the inquiry into the cases of two candidates, a number of facts and incidents had come to light, disclosing a "deep-laid plot" on the part of a number of students to cheat the University by substituting and passing off answer books written for the candidates by others as the work of the candidates themselves.

The Senate referred the Report for consideration to a committee of four.

GUILTY OF MANY OFFENCES

The Registrar's Report says the acts done by these students in pursuance of their conspiracy have involved the majority of them in commission of serious offences like theft, cheating and forgery, either directly or as abettors." "I must however state", he adds, "at once that seven of them, who will be mentioned by name later, came to me at the very first opportunity and made voluntary confessions in writing of their guilt and of the part taken by them in the conspiracy.

"Six of these have already seen you personally, and expressed regret for their actions. But for these confessions, which appear to have been made by them, with a full consciousness of the seriousness of the nature of their offences and the consequences they entailed, and also perhaps out of a feeling of remorse, the inquiry might have dragged on for a much longer time.

"Two of the students involved in this conspiracy have, however, taken up a defiant attitude and have categorically denied their guilt. I am mentioning these facts here as I think they will be relevant when the Syndicate consider the question of the punishment to be meted out to the guilty students."

The evidence of the conspiracy and acts done in pursuance thereof consist of (1) the written confessions of seven students who took the most active part in the affair, which for convenience of reference are marked as Exhibits 1 to to 7, (2) the written confession of a peon whose assistance was required by the students and the answer papers of certain students.

In addition to the seven students named two outsiders have taken a very active part in the incidents which will be mentioned in detail in the sequel. Both of these, however, came forward and made disclosures of their complicity in the plot. This was done by them without their being called upon to give explanation. Two other students, have been mentioned as having taken a part in this organised attempt to cheat the University, but there is no direct evidence which could fix the guilt of these persons, except the statements of their accomplices.

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"FAITHFUL ALLY OF THE CONGRESS"

(Continued from Page 16.)

pect for the Congress we give it our assurance that it is a point of honour with us as it is with other congressmen to safeguard and enhance the prestige of the Congress. We have been congressmen all our lives and the best part of our lives has been spent in the service of the Congress. We are determined to remain congressmen to the end of our lives, in spite of our differences now on the communal problem, in the hope that the Congress will eventually see the light. Thus the Mahasabha will be an honest and faithful ally of the Congress which we recognise to be the "pater familias" of all politics in the country. I earnestly pray God Almighty to give strength and clear vision to the Congress.

HARIJAN CAMPAIGN.

I would like to say a few words about untouchability. Mahatma Gandhi's movement for its removal and the counter agitation of the Sanatanists.

All agree that untouchability is a canker which eats into the vitals of the Hindu Society. Even the Sanatanists agree but the points of view are different. The Mahasabha regards it as one of the defects inherent in the present Hindu system of sociology which is based upon the caste system. Thus the Mahasabha's point of view is essentially realistic and practical. Mahatma Gandhi's view point however, is essentially spiritual and therefore he regards that untouchability is the blackest stigma on Hinduism itself and that his Swaraj itself being equally spiritual both in its conception as well as in the formulation of the means-love and non-violence-of its attainment, is not attainable without the removal of untouchability. That is why Mahatmaji says:—"I do not mind untouchables, if they so desire, being converted to Islam or Christianity."

MAHASABHA'S ATTITUDE.

But it is necessary to mention here, to remove all misunderstanding, that the Mahasabha does not believe in Legislative interference in matters which concern purely with change of convictions particularly when our Legislatures are bound to be heterogenous bodies secularly. But matters should not be carried to extremes either way because, in that event, either party is defrauded of the good that he expects, and it is the hope of this good accruing that leads him actually to the extremes. If there be legal disabilities all must agree that to that extent the law must be amended to smooth the way to progress and prosperity of the Sanatan Dharma.

HARIJAN'S RIGHTS.

As for the question of political recognition to untouchability it was the Mahatma who invented the point and gave a handle to the bureaucracy to frustrate his plans for Swaraj within six months. He declared that Swaraj cannot be had without previous removal of untouchability and without Hindu-Muslim unity. It thus provided a good and handy excuse to the Government to divide Hindus from Hindus as they divided the Muslims from the Hindus. The Mahasabha taking the realities of the situation into consideration, compromised with pure idealism and agreed to the political expediency of joint electorates and reservation of seats on population basis with power to contest additional seats. As for weightage, in representation, I said the matter could also be settled, as we are already committed to weight for the Moslems.

In conclusion Dr. Moonje said: I have only to emphasise one point. Our Big Brother, Maulana Shaukat Ali, has set before us an ideal of thought and sentiment in respect of the political activities of the country, while announcing his desire to seek election in the Legislative Assembly. He has issued a clarion call to the different groups of the Moslems "to work together for Islam and the Motherland." If Christians and others were to take up the call and there is no reason why hey should not, for, the foreign Missions are spending money like water for the advancement of Christianity in India, then what should the Hindus do? If every body is looking out for himself—for his own communal interests—then is Hinduism alone a thing which is no man's property? Anybody may come and bite a piece out of Hinduism according to the size of his mouth and the sharpness of his teeth? Christianity stands in need of a protector, in spite of the most powerful British Empire that it owns and the King of England values no title more dearly than the title of the "Defender of the Faith". His entire soul and that of His Mighty Empire is centred and involved in that title. Islam also wants a similar Defender; Khalifa has been its Defender so long. Then who is and where is the Defender of Hinduism? but what is more—is there at all a need for a Defender; do the Hindus feel the need?

The Conference then adjourned till 4 p.m. on Sunday.

PLACED ON INDEX EXPURGATORIUS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

VATICAN CITY, June 22.

A bolt from the blue has been launched by the Congregation of the Holy Office banning all the works of Benedetto Croce and Giovanni Gentile, two of the foremost philosophical thinkers in modern Italy, on the ground of their anti-Catholic attitude.

Croce is a prominent critic of Fascism, but Gentile was Mussolini's First Minister of Public Instruction, and framed Italy's present educational system.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO RESIGN

BERLIN, June 22.

The German Ambassador in Washington Doctor Luther, who is "en route" to Berlin it is rumoured is unlikely to return to his post. It is said that he has tendered his resignation, but Chancellor Hitler has not yet arrived at a decision, which will depend on Luther's personal report.—Reuter.

INTEREST ON DAWES AND YOUNG LOANS

French Government Drafts Measures For Recovery

PARIS, June 22.

The French Government has drafted measures for recovering the interest on the Dawes and Young Loans, which it intends to enforce if no agreement is reached with Germany by July 1 for the continuance of transfers.—Reuter's Special.

SANATANISTS' RIDICULOUS THREAT

BHAVNAGAR, June 23.

A threat to merchants and prominent businessmen of Bhavnagar that if they contributed towards the Gandhi Purse Fund, they (the Sanatanists) would resort to fast unto death at the doors of their houses, is alleged to have been held out by the Sanatanists of Bhavnagar.

The Sanatanists are hysterically active in their protests against Gandhiji's Harijan Uplift movement. It is to be seen whether they are capable of staging any spectacular demonstration when Gandhiji arrives here in July.—United Press.

At the resumed hearing of the Petits' Case before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Magistrate, Mazagoan, evidence of Mr. Bhojwani, Insolvency Registrar, was recorded.

PADDY CROP WASHED AWAY

Price Of Foodstuffs Goes Up In Assam

KARIMGANJ (Assam), June 23.

The entire paddy crop in the Southern Part of Karimganj Sub-Division has been washed away by heavy rain which still continues, with the result that the water is far from showing any sign of subsidence.

The price of food-stuff is going up and people are experiencing great distress.—United Press.

THREE DETENUS TO BE PROSECUTED

Alleged Infringement Of Internment Rules

RAJSHAHI, June 22.

Detenu Satyaranjan Chatterjea who was interned at Puthia has been prosecuted under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act for infringement of internment rules. After nightfall on June 8, he was found roaming about in the village.

Two other detenus who were interned at Manda were also arrested for the same offence.

It transpires that taking advantage of the absence of the Thana Officer both the detenus went to an adjacent village to join a feast.—United Press.

RECORD MONTH OF CRIME IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, June 23.

The record month of crime in Ceylon this year has been in May according to statistics just issued by the Superintendent of Police Colombo

The number of complaints investigated in May were 637.—United Press.

HOUSES GUTTED IN MIDNIGHT BLAZE

KARACHI, May 23.

Ten houses were completely gutted and the loss estimated at Rs. 50,000 by a serious fire which broke out at about midnight on Friday in Main Bazaar.

Fire brigades rushed to the spot but it is understood that owing to scarcity of water supply the fire could not be controlled soon.

The cause of the fire is not known.—A.P.

Nursing service and the nurses formed the subject of a lively discussion in the State Council in Colombo, when the Minister of Health moved that three European Nursing Sisters be recruited from abroad.—United Press.

Communal Unity Is Country's Greatest Need

Sir Ghulam Hussein Exhorts Muslims To Be Friendly With Others, In Reply To Farewell Address

The Muslim Committee presented a farewell address to Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, retiring Finance Member of the Bombay Government on Saturday at Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha's residence.

Mr. A. A. Begmahomed in the course of the address said:—

"We the president and members of the Muslim Committee, Bombay, have assembled here today to bid you farewell on the occasion of your laying down the reins of your high office. We take this opportunity to convey to you our feelings of cordial appreciation, mingled with a justifiable sense of pride, of the great and meritorious public services you have rendered during your tenure of office as a member of the Government of this Presidency.

"As Minister for local self-Government, you signalised your tenure of office by so widening the franchise as to make local affairs the concern and interest of the masses, broad-based on the people's will. You realised this great ideal when you introduced the Bill to democratise the Bombay Municipal Corporation by enlarging the franchise on a popular basis. This Bill will, without doubt, have a profound influence on the history of democracy in this city. Without a word of exaggeration, we make bold to say that you have thus proved to be the Architect of our National and Civic life, by placing it on the bed rock of democratic foundations for succeeding generations to erect a superstructure.

Dual Burden.

"In 1932, you, Sir reached the peak of your career as a member of the Government when the portfolio of Finance was placed in your charge. The reduction in the size of the Cabinet brought on your shoulders the dual burden of revenue and finance, but your capacity for hard work combined with your natural grasp of public affairs enabled you to discharge this burden with credit to yourself and the Government of which you were such a distinguished member.

"In social life, Sir, you, imbued with the instincts of a true democrat and servant of the public have infused confidence in the popular mind by your qualities of easy accessibility and by your unfailing courtesy and sympathy, realising the ideals of knightly honour expressed in the medieval motto "un chevalier sans peur et sans reproche'.

"We are appraised that you seek election to the Legislative Assembly in the near future. We look forward accordingly to further service from you, Sir, in the cause of the people; only by devoting one's whole life to the uplift and betterment of your community and country, can a Muslim say in the spirit of Islam 'I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course'."

SIR GULAM HUSSEIN'S REPLY

Sir Ghulam Hussain replying to the address said:—

"My friends, as I am addressing you now for the last time, I should like to say a few words of friendly advice.

"The first thing I would advise you to do is to cultivate the spirit of peace and harmony, and of goodwill and co-operation. I would inculcate this spirit not only between yourselves in your own community, but also between yourselves and the members of the other communities.

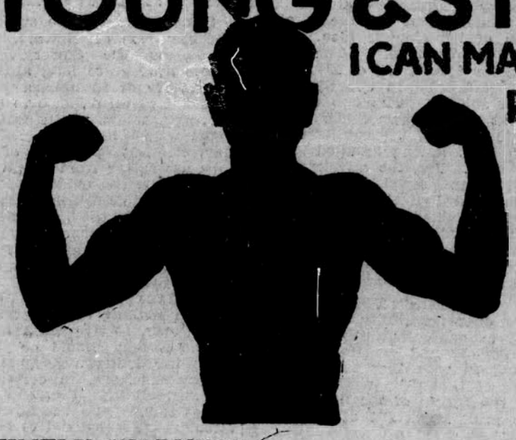
"The one thing our country needs above everything else is mutual goodwill and co-operation between the various sections of the people. There can be no progress unless every individual and every community unite in the common cause.

"We are on the eve of great developments in the constitution of this country, and great things are in store for us all. But we can only benefit from them in the measure in which we work together for the common end.

Cultivate Self-Reliance.

"The other thing I wish to say is that we should cultivate a spirit of self-help and self-reliance. We must learn to stand on our own legs, and not to lean on external props. We must fit ourselves for the part we will be called upon to play in our country's future. Then only will we come into our own."

YOUNG & STRONG I CAN MAKE PROVISION FOR MY OLD AGE.



Blood was young.
Hopes were high.
He earned. He spent.

Thus he dashed through youth's buoyant life. He NEVER cared for the FUTURE. He never made any provision for his old age. Suddenly he fell ill. His earnings stopped. His miseries increased. He began to feel helpless.

He wished he had saved something when he was young, and earning. But it was too late He was too old to insure.

A TIMELY WARNING

Don't be too late to insure. Make a provision for your old age. Guard it with a POLICY of the BOMBAY LIFE. Bombay Life Assurance Company offers the best of a Life Policy. It's prompt payment of claims has brought it to the front rank of popularity. It offers very attractive terms of commission to active agents. Write for prospectus and other literature to the Manager, Head Office, or any branch or agency offices.

IF I HAD ONLY A POLICY OF The

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

The Soviet Cinema Of To-day

Review Of Its Artistic Aims, Achievement And Cultural Value

A NOTE ON THE RUSSIAN CINEMA

The following article has been translated from "L'art Vivant", (The Living Art), one of the best French art-reviews, by Miss Berta da Meneres Braganza with a view to make accessible to the readers of this journal what would appear to be an important critical impression of the new Russian film.

The French review that publishes the article is a bourgeois journal that is too respectable to be suspected of any suggestion of propaganda. It obviously presents an impression of the Soviet film that must be quite general as far as the educated European public is concerned: and it assures for a particular interest in so far as our own cinema art could imbibe the inspiration of artistic work that conforms, by all credible accounts, to a high standard of aesthetic technical perfection.

It is important to remember, 'apropos' this, that the cinema is a single facet of the Russian artistic creation that could boast a distinct classic tradition in each of its branches like the novel, drama and poetry, music and painting and the great ballet and the most fanatical apologist of the pure 'proletarian' art cannot repudiate the traditional basis of artistic creation.

So that, one may justifiably recognise in the author of 'Sot', a Dosteivski of the 20th century and the vigorous rhythm and revolutionary violence of Mayakovski's "Cloud in Trousers" and "Hands off China" (in spite of their thematic and technical novelty) fill in the gap of a modern Pushkin. Even the Soviet poet's suicide, that intolerable bourgeois reproach, that cruel homage to the pernicious emotional appeal of "that son of a bitch Dante" (to quote a fellow poet's proletarian speech with apologies to the bourgeois, petit and pseudo bourgeois susceptibilities of the reader) strikes one as the ironical, if significant, touch of a conscious "kismat."

The Russian cinema, then, makes a logical development, shall one say, of the rich art of the Moscow theatre through a modern medium and technique. Chekov, if that master were living to-day, would have extended his approval to its ideological cultural aim, namely, presentation of life with its pattern of emotional being, of "the effect of and emotional reaction to the rays of the moon neglected in a piece of broken glass."

—MONTAGEUR.

(Specially reproduced from French by Mademoiselle Berta da Mereses Braganza).

We cannot complain. Public opinion and the French press accord the Soviet cinematographic art a consideration full of interests and good-will. Lately, for instance, a Soviet film like "Okraina" has had great success with the Parisian public. Yet, the understanding of the Soviet cinema by the French public is unfortunately limited to a few works like "Battleship Potemkine," "The Road of Life", "Okraina", etc., which however good works they might be, have been excelled by many others that are, and will perhaps remain, unknown to the French public for a long time yet.

ART AND THE STATE

One peculiarity of the Soviet cinema art is that it is entirely run by the State. Such an organisation offers numerous advantages. It permits co-ordination of all the work, including it in the State plan, to which is conformed all production and distribution of Soviet films. At the present moment, this State plan foresees the utilization of each apparatus, of each square meter of studio, for the whole year. Thanks to this system, the Soviet cinematography ignores stagnation, crises and failures. It ignores commercial competition and can thus direct all its efforts towards the only aims of production.

This does not mean to say that it has no difficulties. But these are difficulties of growth, inherent in all progress, and which do not prevent one from perfecting and continuing one's ascent towards the summits of art and technique.

The Soviet cinema is often reproached for slighting the principle of "freedom" of artistic creation. But of what consists this freedom? It consists of certain concrete condition, of the possibility, for the producer, of showing his capabilities, his talent and mastery in his work. Do these conditions exist for the creator in the U.S.S.R.? Yes, without the least doubt.

The writer, the Soviet film director, is not isolated, closed in a tower of ivory. He is surrounded by a creative collectivity, public opinion, the press, which often does not spare him of criticism, but which, on the contrary, is always ready to help him to overcome his difficulties and to show him the way. But the moment his scenery is accepted, included in the plan and his idea is converted into reality, nobody has the right to trouble him. He at once has all the necessary technical, material and financial means for the realization of his creative idea. Let us take an example. The stage director Pyriev, one of Eisenstein's pupils, failed in two films one after another. The two defective works were thrown aside. The State underwent great losses, the two films having entailed heavy expenses. Yet, the directing body and other social-bodies having recognised Pyriev's incontestable talent, enabled him to undertake a new work. And "The Chain of Death," turned out by Pyriev, placed him among the best stage directors of the Soviet cinema.

LENIN'S VISION

Another peculiarity of the Soviet cinematographic art is its ideological and social content. It is not in vain that Lenin proclaimed that "the cinema for us, for the Russia of the Soviets, is the most important of arts." In fact, for the tens of millions of workers who inhabited one of the most backward countries of Europe and when the October Revolution called to a new life, the cinema, this collective art, so accessible for the masses, acting so powerfully on their emotions, is one of the most important of arts. Nevertheless, long years of efforts and struggle were necessary to learn the craft, to perfect it to render the Soviet cinema rich in ideas and apt to satisfy the intellectual needs of the millions of spectators of U.S.S.R.

Every Soviet film, even a filmed comedy, has always ideological contents. Abroad, it is generally qualified as "propaganda." Propaganda, if one will have it so, but a propaganda of ideas on which live at present all the peoples of the Soviet Union, and which through tens of thousands of screens penetrate among the masses of the Soviet people, for there are no special films for foreign countries.

LIFE AND LOVE

We are often asked why the love-intrigues are neglected in the Soviet films and so little of the beauties of the country, of cities and industrial constructions, is shown. The Soviet cinema does not deny love nor love-intrigue in its subjects. But just as love does not constitute the only element in the life of men, love-intrigue is not the only method employed by the Soviet art on which to build up cinema-plays. Besides, who would dare to affirm that the absence of love-intrigue or sex-appeal in a film has prevented the production of a real work of art? During 1933, precisely, films like "Okraina," "Counter-plan" and others in which love has played no role have had the greatest success in U.S.S.R. as well as abroad.

Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine."
A PRIMITIVE SPINNING WHEEL.

Some words on the subject of the beauties of nature, landscapes, etc., the Soviet film-directors have since long abandoned the theory of formalism. True, it is not at all difficult to give a moving image of an industrial giant or beautiful fields at harvest. But pictures of this type are as far from a real work of art as is the cinema operator's neutral contemplation while doing his work! At the best, the spectators will experience only a part of the pleasure which was much more strongly felt by the operator at the moment he photographed the picture. Real art consists in making the spectator to feel deeply, to live what he sees. So the images should be projected in the living atmosphere of human emotions, in certain social surroundings, that can "make stones talk." And the Soviet film directors are considered to be masters in it. In what, for example consists Dovjenko's secret and of his latest film, "Ivan," in which with a mighty power he reproduces the majestic panorama of the flood of the river Dnieper above which, old as the river itself, rises the song of the Ukrainian peasant, showing at the same time, the panorama of the same Dnieper on which thunders the gigantic construction of the hydro-electric dam and the marvellous picture of the machines at work that liberate thousands of human hands? As rightly pointed out by French and Belgian art critics, the secret of success here consists in that Dovjenko makes us to see this panorama with the eyes of his hero, Ivan, a simple peasant transported from his calm steppe into the thunder of an industrial construction, forcing us to vividly feel the internal struggle between the ancestral and the new Ivan, who perhaps just discovers the world. And, in fact, stones have spoken here. Ivan contemplates in silence, but no human words could express the complex and touching feelings that the spectator experiences with him.

THE SOVIET ANGLE

Besides the great films of art, annually, hundreds of small artistic, documentary, and scientific films are produced in the Soviet Union. The latter are mostly destined for technical schools, for kolkhozes, for the army, etc.

The Soviet creative thought displays great efforts to resolve a whole series of problems in the domain of cinematographic art. In the proceeding period, the Soviet film directors have already achieved beautiful results: they have fully assimilated the specific side of the sound cinema so far as it is a new tyve of art where the sound plays, in the dynamics of the subject and the construction of the picture, just as important a role as the image. They have learnt to look in a new way, with modern eyes, to the events of accomplished times; they have learnt to express new ideas, not by means of elementary agitation but by creating works of art of a high aesthetical value. Sure of themselves, they are advancing the Soviet cinematographic art.

The rich stock of ideas brought by the Soviet film obliges us to study from another angle and revise the dogmas and methods hitherto established. It is natural that every Soviet cinema creator should find great difficulties and unsolved problems in this direction, the necessity of giving up old forms being urgent, new means having not been created yet. At present, every Soviet cinema producer thinks less of established forms and mostly tries new experiments.

Which are the problems the Soviet cinema producers struggle to solve? The reader will be astonished, for they are the same old problems of subject, type and structure of the film. But if the problems themselves are old, it is the manner of resolving them that is new.

TOWARDS HIGHER CULTURE.

Let us take the problem of subject. The Soviet cinema producers must struggle a great deal to shake off the still living formalism of the old school. The specific character of the cinema-art and the means of which it disposes make it hurry the usual theatrical action and reject all didactic element and dead monumentality. The formalists offer violence to the nature of the cinema, trying to shorten the action and deprive it of all life. They strive to freeze the all-vibrating cinematographical image, full of the movement of ideas. It is against this formalism that the Soviet school has declared an implacable war. The Soviet film-directors are endeavouring to create powerful works as regards the subject, and to build solidly as regards the plot, this in order to come to a continuity of action so that the development of the subject might not be interrupted nor stopped and that it may be possible to avoid "dead points". In other words, it is a fight to raise the cinema to a higher level and for a higher culture.

The Soviet cinema producers are no less concerned with the problem of the type of cinema-drama. The authors of scenarios having a tendency to give their themes the character of tragedy (as in "The War of Life", the first version of the "Golden Mountains", etc.), foreign art-critics are convinced that this class of work is peculiar to the nature itself of the Russians. Nothing is more false. The only reason for the tragic manner of presenting the subject is often the incapability of of certain cinema producers to present all the optimistic motives that inspire our conduct. This was the source of certian exaggerated horrors and too gloomy tones. Great writers never succumb in their dramas to the desire of consternating the spectator through dismay. They have always appealed to the most varied human emotions and have not constrained themselves from mingling humourous scenes and the bright fire of metephors with tragic situation.

THE FAIRY LAND

It might be permitted us to say a word on fairy scenes in the point of view of our conception of realism. One can ask us, who are partisants of realism, how we can admit fairy scenes in the cinema? The answer to this question has been given by certain Soviet film directors at the time of their discussions. It is not in order to escape the miseries of real life that they turn to a world of unreality, imagination and pure fancy. For them, fairy-land and fancy are not utopia, but a means of revealing social phonomena. Protozev's film "Puppets" overflows with imaginary situations and inspire of this, is as real as day-light. It is enough for our cinema producer to study the activities of our scientists and their laboratories to borrow from them a rich documentation and material that will permit him to give an artistic expression to the greatest problems, which have perhaps not yet been justified through experience but the developing tendencies of which are already clear. Precisely the artistic and visualised expression of these tendencies must provide the themes for the Soviet fairy-scenes and fancy.

The creative thought of our film directors also attributes great importance to the problem of artistic images. During the last year, the construction of the cinema image has been the object of many discussions from which one can come to the conclusion, now an axion for the Soviet art, namely:—The image turns out all the more luminous and necessary that its display in given circumstances of time and sorroundings, is more real, that the tendencies of development of the idea which it expresses are shown with truth and courage, that the contradictions fought down by the hero are represented with truth and spirit. On the contrary if the image lacks this accent of truth, if it does not reveal the typical features of reality and the determinate character of a living being, if it does not reflect great sentiments and human passions, it will not be more than a sketch, more than a symbol of impersonal conduct. It is only a deep knowledge of reality that permits the resolution of the problem of the cinematographic image. And this is why all the efforts of Soviet film directors, strive to study and understand the concrete conditions and the deep meaning of the action of their heros and the role they play in the chosen subject.

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the Nationalist Muslim leader and member of the Congress Parliamentary Board—as seen by "Radha", cartoonist.

MINIMUM DIET

Views Of British Nutrition Experts

The report of the conference between representatives of the British Ministry of Health Advisory Committee on Nutrition and representatives of a committee, appointed some time ago, by the British Medical Association "to determine the minimum weekly expenditure on foodstuffs which must be incurred by families of varying size if health and working capacity are to be maintained, and to construct specimen diets," was published last month. These two bodies reported separately, and their findings, which differed in some respects, became the occasion of public controversy.

After examination of the position it became clear to the conference that the divergences were more a matter of misunderstanding and misinterpretation than of actual fact. The report emphasizes the fact that there does not exist any standard of food requirement which can be rigidly applied to all men alike, and suggests that a sliding scale of calorie needs is required.

The sliding scale adopted by the conference is shown below:—

REQUIREMENT PER DAY. Individuals.	Calories gross.
Man: heavy work ...	3,400—4,000
Man: moderate work	3,000—3,400
Man: light work	2,600—3,000
Woman: active work	2,300—2,800
Woman: housewife ..	2,600—2,800
Boy: 14—18	3,000—3,400
Girl: 14—18	2,800—3,000
Child: 12—14	2,800—3,000
Child: 10—12	2,300—2,800
Child: 8—10	2,000—2,300
Child: 6—8	1,700—2,000
Child: 3—6	1,400—1,700
Child: 2—3	1,100—1,400
Child: 1—2	900—1,100

The conference also agreed that the all-round average requirements of the entire population or of large mixed groups of people at the present time were about 3,000 calories a day.

CHAMPION DISCUSS THROWER

Miss Fawcett winning the discus event at the London Olympiades Championships in Battersea Park on May 27. Her throw of 95 ft. 4 in. was a record.

FORGED STAMPS

Congress Warns Collectors

At the twenty-first Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held in Manchester in mail week a paper was read by Mr. Gerald W. Bently on "The forgery collection: its arrangement, and its value to a philatelic society."

Mr. Bentley said there was a great opportunity for societies to spread sound knowledge amongst their members and warnings of the dangers of forgeries and 'philatelic rubbish."

Most societies had a forgery collection and some had a forgery curator. He felt that the best use was not being made of those institutions. There was more philatelic rubbish about to-day than in the sixties and the seventies, and the average collector today was less able to detect it than those of forty years ago.

The true homes of forged stamps had ever been Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland the Levant, and the Near and Far East. From the point of detecting forgeries Japan was the forgery curator's nightmare, and half of most forgery collections hailed from South and Central America.

In the evening, at the congress banquet at the Grosvenor Hotel the Congress Cup for the paper of greatest merit was awarded to Mr. Bentley, who is a member of the Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.

DEADLY PERFUMES

Trees And Flowers Which Breathe Out Poison

Our craze for perfume is an echo of King Solomon's days, but not all scents are "sweet-smelling savours." Certain trees breathe out poison, and woe betide the traveller who rests beneath their shade, says "Tit-bits".

On the slopes of Chili is a tree which the natives look upon as being possessed of an evil spirit. Many innocent travellers have crept under its branches during the heat of the day, and paid for its shade with their lives. After resting under one of these trees for a short time, the hands and face of a traveller become swollen, as in a case of snake bite, and the surface of the skin is covered with boils. British visitors in the vicinity of Valparaiso have succumbed to the influence of this tree.

The trumpet flower, or datura, found in most tropical countries, although not deadly in the open air, is highly dangerous in a room. Fascinated by its colouring and scent, uninformed people take it indoors and soon fall into a trance, developing into a deadly stupor, from which they may never awaken. If this trumpet flower were brought into a sickroom and left for the night, it would mean certain death for the patient. Recently, in South America, an accusation of murder was brought against a family who were said to have profited financially by the death, in their house, of a wealthy relative. It was found that trumpet flowers had become mixed with others in a vase, which was allowed to stay in the house all night and had caused the death.

Some orchids are capable of faintness. There are some people, fintness. There are some people, too, who cannot stand the scent of roses, whilst others are prejudiced against the violet.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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EAS 6

Democracy v. Dictatorship

Congress At Birmingham To Discuss Spiritual And Economic Foundations Of Peace

BRITISH ECONOMISTS AND PUBLICISTS REVIEW POSSIBILITIES OF APPLICATION OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

(From Our London Correspondent).

Preparations are advancing for the 1934 meetings of the National Peace Congress which are to be held in Birmingham from June 22nd-25th. In view of the urgency of international problems at this time and the fact that the congress is to take place in an important industrial centre, especially large and significant meetings are expected.

In addition to the seven sessions of the congress proper, there will be special and separate meetings for teachers and ministers and clergy, a united service in the Cathedral on June 24th, a closing public demonstration at the Town Hall on June 25th and an open air youth rally on the Lickey hills on Saturday, June 23rd.

Those who take part either as Chairman or speakers in one or other of the Congress meetings and services are expected to include the Bishop of Birmingham, Viscount Cecil, Lord Ponsonby, Miss Vera Brittain, Mr. Vernon Bartlett, Sir Evelyn Wrench, Dr. Delisle Burns, Dr. Maude Royden, Mr. Laurence Houseman, Mr. G. P. Gooch, Mr. Fred Mander, Mr. W. Arnold Fostor, Mr. Philip Noel-Baker and Prof. Gilbert Murray. The congress will discuss the spiritual and economic foundations of peace, the relationship to Peace of the issue between democracy and dictatorship, the future of the collective system viewed from the aspect of both positive and negative security, and finally in a more domestic discussion, the immediate responsibility of the Peace movement.

ECONOMIC SANCTIONS

An unusually concise memorandum on this subject has just been published over the signatures of Professors O. S. Franks (Queen's College), L. N. Fraser (Queen's College), W. G. Maclagan (Oriel College), R. B. MacCallum (Pembroke College), and J. E. Meade (Hertford College). The following excerpts from it should suffice to impel readers to equip themselves with the full memorandum

There are several forms of economic sanction, of which any or all may be used, the choice depending entirely on the particular circumstances of each dispute. The form that immediately presents itself is an embargo upon the export of arms and munitions to the offending country or even an embargo upon the export of raw materials which are essential for the manufacture of arms or the prosecution of war. The possibility, however, that a country against which sanctions are to be used may be in a position to produce its own arms and raw materials must be borne in mind, and in such a case sanctions should be supplemented by excluding the offender from money and capital markets of the world.

The next important point is that a complete boycott of all imports from the offending nation by the rest of the world should be enforced parallel with an embargo upon all exports of any sort to the nation concerned. In this regard it is important to realise that, while a refusal to lend or to accept imports from a boycotted nation need never require naval or military action, it is possible, though far from inevitable, that in the case of an embargo on ingoing trade some form of blockade might become necessary.

The authors of the pamphlet urge particularly, therefore, that the British government should investigate the following problems and formulate its conclusions upon them: What form of economic sanctions will be most effective in different circumstances, what economic loss must Britan be prepared to face by the application of different forms of sanction and what can be done to indemnify those whose interests are specially affected; in what circumstances can a boycott or embargo suffice, without a naval or military blockade, and in what case will a blockade be necessary; in what circumstances will, if any, economic sanctions with or without a blockade fail to prevent nations from breaking their obligations; in what ways can the problem of a weak state contiguous to the aggressor be met; that is, how can we deal with an aggressor if it can import, export and borrow by threatening its neighbours with force.

In view of the fact that so many technical problems are involved in the application of economic sanctions, the Government is strongly urged to "prepare plans and to resolve what difficulties it can meet beforehand to investigate the problem through the Treasury, the Board of Trade, the Foreign Office and the Economic Advisory Council." The Government is further urged "to propose to the Disarmament Conference that a permanent international commission should be established to prepare the necessary co-operative action in finance and commerce and to administer the imposition of such sanctions should they prove necessary. This would be done in co-operation with the particular states concerned."

The pamphlet concludes, "Since unilateral action by this or any other country is impossible, it is necessary that the Government should propose as a condition of the disarmament treaty that all nations should engage themselves to pass the legislation required for the enforcement of sanctions at the same time as they ratify the disarmament treaty."

INSTITUTE FOR WORLD AFFAIRS.

Present-day issues in international affairs and the work being carried on for the prevention of war will be the subjects for discussion at the third annual Mid-West Institute of International Relations to be held at North-Western University, Evanston, Illinois, from June 25 to July 6. Sponsored by the American Friends' Service Committee and North-Western University, this Institute is designed to provide a wide range of information on international questions and to help in the formulation of effective programmes for teachers, ministers, students, local and field peace-workers and leaders in clubs and civic organisations.

Garfield V. Cox, Professor of Finance at the University of Chicago and an expert on international monetary policies, will open

(Continued on page 13)

Alarmed by the growing number of street accidents, the Berlin police launched in the last week of May a surprise attack on pedestrians walking without due care and attention. In one day, they netted more than nine thousand victims. Of these, some were warned, some were fined on the spot and others were summoned to court. Photo shows a policeman fining a girl pedestrian who crossed the street despite the fact that the officer had not given her the appropriate signal.

OUT OF THE HAREM

A Story Of The Russian Revolution

(By A AZIZ AZAD).

There were still several minutes left for the curtain of the world-famous Russian Ballet Theatre to be raised, when I took my seat in the second row of the stalls. On my left sat a young Turkistanian lady with a compatriot—a young gentleman.

This attractive couple proved to be husband and wife. She was beautiful in a way only women of the Orient can be beautiful—with all her dark charms. Although she was dressed in the ordinary clothes of the European working woman, her features, her complexion, her manner,—all betrayed her.

"She must be of some aristocratic Turkistanian family—a princess," I wishpered to my wife, at my right.

"There can be no doubt of it," she returned, looking aside.

In the meanwhile the orchestra of the Grand Opera House began the strains of the overture to that most charming ballet of the world, "The Red Poppy," and everyone's eyes and ears were fixed on the exotic Chinese scenery and music, as the curtain was slowly lifted. But my mind could not remove itself from the Oriental mystery in the person of the Turkistanian couple beside me—I wanted to get to the bottom of it.

During the intermission she did not leave her seat to go strolling in the lobby according to custom. I, too, remained seated, while the rest of audience left their seats to join the promenade.

In present-day Russia one does not bother much about the ceremony of introduction to begin speaking to someone. But I waited for some suitable occasion—I did not wish to be misunderstood.

I did not have long to wait. My Oriental Lady turned to me and inquired, "Comrade, do you perchance know the age of the Ballerina Geltser?"

And I replied: "Don't be surprised, madame—though she still looks in her teens, she is soon to celebrate her 65th birthday."

She thought for a minute and then in her flawless Russian again addressed me.

"Are you a foreigner?" she asked.

"Yes," I replied, and then told her that on my way to Moscow from India I had stayed for some time in Turkistan and Bokhara.

She was pleased to hear I had been in her native country; a few more question and I found her cross-examination of me coming to an end. Now was my turn to question her.

She seemed a highly polished, and highly cultured woman. Her conversation was not like that of the women of our days. She spoke slowly, thoughtfully, feeling for every phrase—rounding it out in her mind before uttering it.

A STRANGE STORY.

In this intermission I ferreted out a story more interesting and real than what I was beholding on the stage. Before relating her story to me, however, she said: "I request of you not to ask me my name—and not to try to find it out. All I can tell is that I am well-known throughout the Soviet Union. I am a delegate to the 17th Congress of the Party. I don't want my name mentioned in the story I am going to tell you."

I listened to her enraptured. Each word of her speech affected me no less than the Chinese melodies played by the famous orchestra of the Grand Opera House. The story narrated and the circumstances under which it was told were all unique.

She began: "I do not know who my father and mother were; I shall never know. I have never seen them. So, I can have no love for them. I know, however, that my native country is Khiva, the old Mussulman Kingdom founded by Khoriz Shah, once renowned throughout the Mahommedan Orient. This great capital was later conquered and destroyed by the blood-thirty Knenghiz Khan. In this city I was born, or perhaps in its suburbs—of that I am sure.

"The Khanate of Khiva ruled till 1920 when the Revolution took place in Bokhara. The Khanate of Khiva, too, fell, and an end was put to the centuries of tyranny, cruelty and oppression.

"Said Abdullah Khan, the son of Mohamed Amin Khan, the last ruler of the Khoriz dynasty in Khiva, was 70 years old and for him I was chosen as bride. Fortunately, the Great Revolution saved me from the cruel hands of this ugly old skeleton, loaded down with jewels and pearls.

"Like the Sultan of Turkey, the Khan of Khiva, and the Emir of Bokhara had their harems. The life in these harems I am well acquainted with—14 years did I pass in one of them.

THE HAREM.

"The harem of Khiva was quartered in the very center of the city in a two-story house with no windows facing the street. It can still be visited. It now houses the Agricultural Institute.

"It was within the walls of this gloomy windowless building that the "Great Ruler," Said Abdullah Khan, confined 400 wretched of his Harem Sarai—wives or wives-to-be. Within these walls were luxurious Oriental apartments hung with rich Khiva and Persian rugs, decorated with gold and silver ornaments and priceless furniture.

"This Great Prison of the weaker sex was always drowned in sweet aroma and sweet music. 900 servants, guards, and eunuchs watched there day and night. The Khan himself was in charge of this 'Palace Dilkhusha'.

"In spite of his old age the Khan knew exactly how many of his 'beloved' wives were reaching old-age pensions; how many were approaching the marriageable age; who was the wife of the first category; and how many were his concubines.

"Although the Khan was already 70 years old, the recruiting business for his harem was still going on. His staff agents, 'aksakals,' Beks and Haggards, regularly reported to the Khan which of his subjects had beautiful young female children fit to decorate his harem as wife or concubine.

"On receiving their 'reliable' reports, the Khan would order his men to kidnap the unfortunate child and bring her up inside the harem walls—for, as a rule, no parents willingly sent a daughter into the hell the harem of the Khan was known to be.

"I was kidnapped from my parents at the age of 3 and lived in the harem till I was 17. Because of the great disturbances in the country and his old age, the Khan put off his new marriages from day to day. I was one of the fortunate maidens with whom marriage was delayed.

Many of the wives of the Khan had 2-3 children. But they were not recognized as members of the Royal family. Only the two boys of his favourite wife were considered 'blue-blooded'.

"Life in the harem was horribly monotonous, None of the members could read or write, they were kept illiterate, a horrble crime it was to read a book or write a letter. They passed most of their time in quarrelling and bickering—each pretending the Khan loved her more. There was no scarcity of food, or other accommodations. Of what life outside the harem was like we were unaware. The unfortunate newly-kidnapped girls would sit and weep for their people.

REVOLUTION AND AFTER

"Then came the October Revolution. The old Khan was captured alive by revolutionay soldiers. A Congress 'Khurultai' of the people of our country took place and established a Republic.

"One fine morning we were all ordered to gather in the yard of the Harem. We thought we were going to be massacred or hung. Everyone trembled. Many of us cried and shrieked. We were a flock of 400 veiled women—wretched souls.

"The heavy gates of the harem court were flung open and a detachment of soldiers entered the yard headed by this man," and she pointed to the man at her side.

She continued. "He came forward and read from a paper. The text horrified us. We could not understand what had happened. The officer explained that a new government had been formed; that the Khan no longer ruled; that we were all free to go where we wanted to and take all that had been given us by the Khan.

"And then an even more exciting scene took place. The authorities had carried the information all through Turkistan that parents could come and claim their daughters. In rushed hundreds of people—old, many blind from weeping their eyes out for kidnapped girl children.

"It was a heartening scene. Parents and daughters could not recognize each other. So many years had passed. With the aid of the authorities and some weak clues some parents found their daughters, some truly, some falsely.

"But many could not find their parents, the parents of others were dead, many were old and invalids. The old and invalids were guaranteed maintainance by the government itself. The rest of us were informed that we could marry anyone of our choice.

DELIVERANCE

"I was left in the lurch. There were no parents to claim me. I could not claim maintainance, being neither old nor invalid. I asked to be put to school. I and some of the others were immediately admitted into school, became free women and cast away our veils. I finished a university and married the officer who had first brought me the message of my freedom.

"I have now devoted myself to the cause of emancipation of the women of the Orient from the terrible oppresion of illiteracy and the stronger sex. I shall continue doing all I can in this important work I shall achieve my aim I am sure....."

By this time the ballet was over. People began pushing out—everybody after his hat and coat—everyone wanting to get out first. My Oriental lady left me sitting with her tale revolving in my brain. When I gathered my wits I found both ballet and harem girl gone.

I have not forgotten this harem story, though I lost sight of its heroine. The ballet I had to see again.

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

Biographical Genius Of Lytton Strachey

(By Dindayal R. Mahadeshwar, B.A.)

What exact niche in the temple of literary fame posterity will accord Lytton Strachey, who brought to his generation a novel way of looking at the past, is a moot point; but that his absorbing biography of Queen Victoria, notwithstanding its shortcomings, as afforded delightful reading to the thousands who have read it, it can hardly be denied. And this was not unexpected, for with his first book "Eminent Victorians"—he had already intoxicated his readers by making the gentle suggestion that the great Victorians might not have been all that they seemed. And in this he had hit upon one invaluable truth that the heroes and heroines of respectability appear more interesting more human, and more heroic when they are shown to be not without fault. It may be added here that the post-War world was anxious for the "debunking" of heroes whom the pre-War world had unquestionably adored. And if Strachey had not taken up the task of "debunking" someone else would have taken his place and it might have been someone who would have written less well than he.

The biographical genius of Lytton Strachey is manifest in his "Queen Victoria" which is by far the best of his books. In it he has shown a brevity which excludes everything that is redundant and nothing that is significant. In fact, it is none of the business of the biographer to be complimentary; it is his business to lay bare the facts of the case as he understands them, dispassionately, impartially, and without any ulterior intentions. And one may say that Strachey has maintained this spirit of detachment throughout and has provided us with a sort of mental aeroplane from which we are able to survey with ease the landscape that appeared to be hitherto so blurred and confused. He has portrayed fearlessly the Queen's weaknesses and inconsistencies and has shown rather sarcastically how she sometimes aspired for power and how she was flattered away by her ministers and subordinates into a behaviour that was at once derogatory to her. Indeed, it is a fearless interpretation of the Queen's character, and a critic of the eminence of Edmund Gosse has pointed out that if Strachey had published his biography in 1901, there would have been an uproar against him. And yet, Strachey has faithfully shown in her a person of highly vigorous and active temperament, of strong affection, who, after a quiet yet hopeful girlhood, occupied a position the greatness of which it is impossible to exaggerate. We find how her character, schooled by experience, expands and deepens into patience, sagacity and wisdom, and yet never losing a particle of the strength—the decision and the devotion—with which she had been originally endowed. Moreover, the author has kept to what is his selected subject—the personal character of the Queen—which was hitherto greatly obscured partly by the fondness of those who surrounded her and partly by the unbending determination of her emotions which added to the embarassments of her biographers. And the importance of Strachey's biography is all the more enhanced when one notes that the Queen's reign was crowded with so many events. To compass them all within some three hundred pages, to convey not merely unity of impression but a convincing sense of scientific reality, to maintain throughout an attitude of detachment, to preserve the exquisite poise and balance a sustained and gentle irony, and to secure all this with no apparent effort,—this in all certainty is an achievement which required the highest girts of intellect and imagination. As a selective artist also, Strachey has shown his extraordinary genius for fixing on those parts of conversations and actions of everyday life which best reveal her character in the changing periods of her life.

No doubt, Strachey has shown a dramatic eye for the significant moments of his heroine's life and from the point of view of biography this method is defective since he writes with an eye to the effect only and his stage sense regulates the appearance and movements of his characters. But then, he is a perfectly good storyteller and knows the art of making an effective beginning and an effective end. He writes simple, effective English which partakes of the clarity and beauty of the best French prose. Like Macaulay, he has a remarkable power of bringing the picture that he saw, the argument that he thought, the sentiment that he felt, before us and making us realise them in all their intensity. It seems, of course, sometimes, that the cynic in Strachey has come to the uppermost, but then, his skill and cleverness in using irony brought him prompt recognition from a generation which rejoiced at his smartness, irreverence and cynicism. Moreover, his criticism is not merely destructive. Behind it all, we find a fervent belief in intellectual honesty, the revivalist's dislike of the second-hand and the conventional, a decisive contempt for emotional opinions, a calm conviction that thought and reason are, in fact, the most important elements in human nature, and a respect ultimately for man's unconquerable mind.

Poverty Among Muslims

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO SOLVE POVERTY PROBLEM IN MUSSALMANS OF INDIA. Published by All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Aligarh, Price As 4.

It was at the Lahore session of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference that a Committee consisting of Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, M.L.A., Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, M.L.C. (U. P.) and Maulvi Tufail Ahmad, ex-M.L.C. (U. P.) was appointed to enquire into, and report on, ways and means for the removal of poverty among Musulmans of India. The report was submitted in May 1934 at the Meerut session and was passed with some changes and amendments.

The committee has taken great pains in collecting economic data about Muslim India, and this economic survey of Muslim India will be very useful at least to students of Indian economics. The report presents in very brief space some very valuable figures and facts about the economic condition of Musalmans.

The Committee has made 23 recommendations for the removal of poverty among Musalmans. Though the recommendations of a committee and even that set up by a communal organisation or Government cannot have more than academic value, even then some of the suggestions made in the present report can help materially in ameliorating the condition of Indian Musalmans The Committee recommends, among other things, that technical schools, commercial and agricultural classes, fruit and dairy farms should be established for the relief of unemployed young Muslims. Even if some of the recommendations were put in practice substantial results would be achieved. But the "if" is a big if.

A. H. H.

GUIDE TO INSURANCE AGENTS

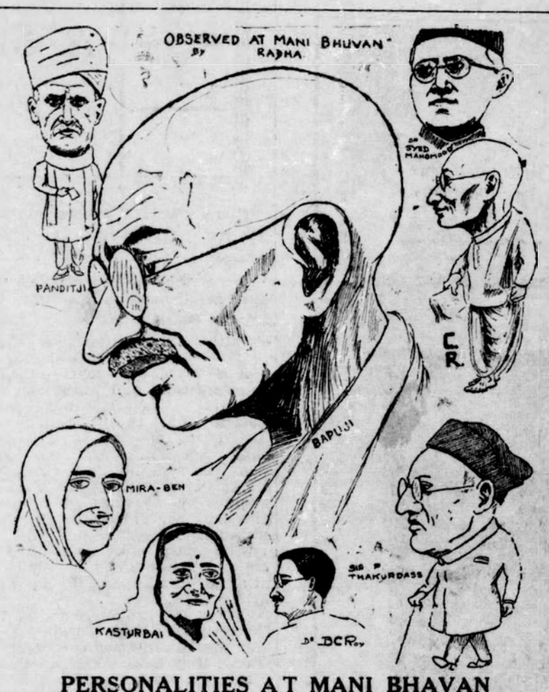
THE SUCCESSFUL LIFE ASSURANCE AGENT: By Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar. (Published by the National Publication Coy., Lahore).

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, who is a familiar figure in the Life Insurance World, as the Managing Agent of a well-known Company, has compiled in a neat little volume a large number of useful ideas and suggestions to canvassers of life insurance.

Though insurance business is making rapid strides in India, proper and scientific methods of canvassing are still in their infancy. Business is usually put in through the medium of friends and through persuasion almost amounting to pressure, but scarcely as a sound business proposition. A thoughtful perusal of this book will certainly open wider possibilities to the agent and enable him to have a direct access to his future clientele.

The author has briefly outlined all the queries and objections raised by a "prospect" and has given intelligent answers to them. Various types of life assurance, their advantages and disadvantages, various benefits and privileges offered by insurance companies and their legal aspects, have been comprehensively treated in this book. A careful study of these should prevent an inexperienced agent from misrepresenting his office and compromising its integrity in the eyes of the public. The book is in short a very useful guide to every person aspiring to make his fame and future as an insurance agent.

R. P. P.



PERSONALITIES AT MANI BHAVAN

UNSATISFACTORY BOOK

FLYING VISITS.—By S. M. Pagar, Suba Navsari.

"Flying Visits," is a record and impressions of a tour in Europe during the summer and autumn of 1932. A book of travel is meant to inform, instruct, guide or delight the reader; the prospective traveller is expected also to benefit by the experiences narrated in it. This book is, however, too scrappy to prove of use in any one of the directions noted above. It contains an extremely superficial description of the writer's visits to several—say twenty-two—well-known cities and towns of Europe. It has not the merit of being fully "chatty" even. It is a surprise to see such a well-printed book—having been printed at the "Times of India Press," Bombay,—full of typographical mistakes, for example, "2nd class birth" (p 4) for "berth" "cold crips on" (p. 8) for "creeps on." It is a greater surprise to see incorrect English, both grammatically and idiomatically, used throughout. We shall give a few examples: P. 5—"on board 'one' cannot play bridge. . . . or try to learn one of the Continental languages, if 'you' are not already bored." This 'you' should be obviously "one," P. 9—"Morning wakes you up in 'a' lonely situated part of Naples." Obviously "the" is required in place of "a." On the same page occurs this phrase: "Indian Municipalities cannot do worse by introducing stone pavements." The correct phrase is "cannot do worse "than" and not "by." P 15—"Fellow traveller. . . ejected." The writer means to say "said"; the correct word would therefore be "ejaculated" and not 'ejected." P. 21—"He and his servants eat five times mainly bread, butter and coffee"; bread and butter are eaten and coffee is "drunk." We will not multiply instances. The book is fitly dedicated to H. H. the Maharani Saheba of Baroda at whose hands the author has received both hospitality and kindness.

RANJI

JAM THE GREAT. By M. H. Shah.

This beautifully got up volume before us does not lay claim to being a biography of the late Jam Saheb. It is in effect an album of nicely executed photographs of the Jam Saheb, his guests and visitors and of outstanding incidents in his life and reign, supplemented by short sketches in the nature of letter press, explaining the subject matter of the illustrations. There is a foreward by H. H. the Aga Khan and appreciative notices by some of the Jam Saheb's brother-rulers, such as H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja Rana of Jhalavad etc. Historical and statistical information about the State is given. Altogether it is a good handbook. The language, however, is incorrect and involved in places, and incorrect spelling, such as "celebacy," for "celibacy," 'lescinated' for 'fascinated," also mars the performance.

K.

Mr. J. C. Gupta, one of the Bengal members of the Congress Parliamentary Board—as seen by "Radha," Cartoonist.

INDIAN REVIEW

Edited by G.A. Natesan. Published by G.A. Nateson and Co., Madras. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Per copy As. 8.

The June Number of "Indian Review" contains as usual some valuable articles by well-known Indian writers. Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudliar, writing on "Capitation Tribunal" vigorously reviews the subject as recently discussed in the Central Legislature. Another notable contribution is from the pen of Mr. P.R. Srinivasan, Editor "Indian Finance" on "Inter-Governmental Economic Conference." Mr. Srinivasan says: "If one must draw a moral out of the conference, one may say that it is perhaps useful for the Provincial Governments comparing notes about their experiences of local economic policies, but it is singularly unfitted to tackle the national economy of this vast continent."

Besides these two articles, there is an extremely interesting pen-sketch of the Rt. Hon. S. Srinivasa Sastri by Mr. G.A. Nateson himself, in which the author pays a well-deserved tribute to his "Liberal" 'guru.'

A.H.H.

CAREERS

CAREERS: A Monthly Magazine, edited by M. C. Mohan. Subscription Rs. 6 annual. As. 8 per copy, Mohan Cottage, Anarkali Road, Lahore.

Unemployment in India, it has rightly been said, is mainly due to the lack of industrial development in the country. But another important factor is the lack of information about various careers open to young men and women. We, therefore, welcome the monthly "Careers," which has been started, with a view to providing informations to its readers about different trades, commerce, industry and other employments. It is very well got up and printed. The present Number contains some interesting articles on useful topics, such as Journalism as a profession, Training and Unemployment, Industrialisation of India, the Stage as a Career for Indian Women.

The journal is of great value to unemployed young Indians, who wish to find a suitable career for themselves. The present subscription, if reduced, would still further enhance the popularity of the magazine.

BOOK NOTES

Mr. Adrian Stokes in "To-night the Ballet," to be published by Faber and Faber, maintains that the art of ballet has particular relevance to contemporary life and that, furthermore, the ballet is the only living art which today possesses the full and ancient grandeur of style.

* * * *

Peter Davies is publishing David Larg's new biography of Garibaldi.

* * * *

"Human Personality and Future Life": By Dr. G. Dawes Hicks, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy in the University of London (Lindsey Press, 1s.). Human personality, says the author, "is the crowning stage and culmination of the whole trend of the huge evolutionary process," and he thinks it inconceivable that the soul's future mode of being, after the body's death, should be of that timeless nature that Plato implies in his "Phaedo."

* * * *

Professor E. de Selincourt, whose life of Dorothy Wordsworth appeared last year, is publishing his lectures during his first year's tenure of the Chair of Poetry at Oxford, together with the Warton Lecture, read before the British Academy in celebration of the Keats Centenary, and an essay on the recently discovered preface by Wordsworth to "The Borderers." The Oxford University Press will publish the book with the title "Oxford Lectures on Poetry."

* * * *

Mr. W. Milne-Bailey, the head of the Research and Economic Department of the Trades Union Congress, has written a study of the relations between organised labour, as represented by trade unions and the State. This will be published by Allen and Unwin with the title "Trade Unions and the State."

* * * *

Mr. H.G. Wells contributes an introduction to "Manifesto," the book of the Federation of Progressive Societies and Individuals. The F.P.S.I. was founded in 1932 with the object of bringing together the various societies at present advocating piecemeal reforms into a single organisation standing for a comprehensive social programme. "Manifesto," which is edited by C.E.M. Joad and which will be published by Allen and series of essays explaining and commending the main proposals of an advanced social and political programme.

* * * *

The Oxford University Press will shortly publish "The Consequences of the War to Great Britain," by F.W. Hirst. This is, primarily, the last volume of the Carnegie Endowment's "Economic and Social History of the World War" (British series). But what Mr. Hirst has done is to write in 300 pages a history of England since the Peace Conference. He has painted a picture of the social, economic and industrial changes caused in British national life by the war and the peace.

* * * *

Mr. W.B. Yeats has finished a new play, which will be produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, shortly. It is called "The King of the Great Clock Tower," and music has been specially written for it by Mr. Arthur Duff.

* * * *

The Recollections of Sir Henry Fielding Dickens are promised this summer by Messrs. Heinemann. This book received a final revision from the author shortly before his death. Memories of Charles Dickens, of course, come into it and Sir Henry has given a full account of his own distinguished career. He knew men and women distinguished in law, art, music and letters.

* * * *

M. Jules Romains, the French novelist and playwright, has been working for twelve years on one novel of vast scope. The general title of the novel is "Men of Good Will," and the first three books have already appeared in English. The fourth book, "Eros in Paris," is now announced, and will be published by Messrs. Lovar Dickson. In the French M. Romains has already completed the seventh volume.

LIFE AND LETTERS

The Elder Alexander Dumas Who Survives As An Immortal

(By "VIATOR")

Dumas 'pere' may well provoke a strong feeling of jealousy amongst some of his fellow-immortals including certainly, greater writers and contemporaries like Honore de Balzac and I believe that whimsical fates have once been kind in the case of "that negro" (as Balzac so graciously referred to his confrere') and felled out for him a masure of fame appropriate to his healthily vulgar and barbarically flamboyant personality.

ONE MUSKETEER

The unknown author (as he would appear destined to remain amongst generations of alien publics) of 'three Musketeers' and 'Monte Cristo' occupies a unique place in 'the world where the characters of his romantic imagination move with a strange familiarity and ease—a phenomenon that he would appear to have taken for granted as he took practically everything for granted with that superb and incomparable Dumasque vanity, at once so human and moving. The story of his life sketched out even in this little study (Dumas 'pere: by G. R. Pearce, Duckworth's 'Great Lives' series, s.2 net) is not unlike one of the most typical adventurers of some of the heroes of his sensational stories and he was one of the few writers for whom adventures were not merely of a fictitious origin but occupied an important place in their everyday actions, a kind of D'Annunzio of his epoch, if, at the same time, less complicated, less mystico-decadentized.

THE NEW EPOCH

So that, he had actually acted some of the incidents of his 'Three Musketeers' when, for instance, he raided single-handed a fort and obtained gunpowder for the Republican rifles or fought his duels. His life was a brilliant series of escapades, both literary and amourous, and Mr. Pearce's book certainly enables one to form an adequate idea of the kind of 'character' he actually was. There is discernible in that life an element that must be pronounced as both novel and singular and which might perhaps be referred to the virtue of his blood—an element that distinguishes his work as a precursor or exponent of the romantic school. His 'pucca' career as a writer began with his theatrical connexions, notably, with the national 'Theatre Francaise,' and it unquestionably marks a new epoch in as much as he succeeded in battering down 'the barricades put up by the sterile and conceited Old School. Whether or not he was actually the leader of the romantic school his plays were, apart from their intrinsic value as permanent or great literature, epoch-making: and the same process was to react on his theatrical career later when under the stress of the necessity to make money he turned to story telling and opened subsequently his famous literary 'factory.'

"BOUNDER" PAR EXCELLENCE

Dumas was a great 'bounder' (in the best and literary sense of the slang). What is more and, at any rate, rarer, in the kind of bounderdom he inhabited, he had had the bounder's pure soul, that pathetic 'naivete' the perfect simplicity and sense of propriety which characterized each of his acts, utterances, gestures, He was absurd and fantastic: but he made himself irresistibly charming with sheer audacity, naive and amazing and above everything else, with that magnanimity of his heart which covers up all his faults. His best friends misunderstood him: he was (justifiably) dubbed a "buffoon." But there is also a certain tragic grandeur about his buffoonery and it is a pity that the man who singled out his sins should overlook the qualities of his heart; that, the generosity of heart underlying his clownishness and absurdities should be ignored.

THE REDEEMING VIRTUE

The man was what he was: and his supreme and admirable virtue lies in the fact that he translated Epicurus' golden rule to its spirit and last letter. The grand style that he naturally practised remained pure and brilliant. He took delight in being swindled by his women and his paarsites and his extravagance was the extravagance of a born prince. He retained his style even when he was inevitably 'broke.' Gifted with a rare and spectacular wit, a deep and subtle humour, a noble vanity, he possessed also a kind heart: and this must be said even for the 'factory' of stories he conducted that, even in practising what might be termed moral swindling of a milder type, he was not solely actuated by motives of soulless self-interest. In making money by signing other people's work—a respectable commonplace of the modern drudgery of life—he was actually doing a kindness that benefited the obscure persons who offered to 'devil' for him.

KODAI KANAL ART EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 11.)

T. H. Somervell (for his 'On the Gilgit road). The Committee's prize for the best portrait of figure study went to Mr. Dadygurjor of Bombay (ofr his Age of Dreams). Mr. Doveton's prize for the best picture in Black and White was won by Sardesai of Bombay (for his Head of a Fakir). Messrs. Spencer and Co's silver cup for the best landscape photograph was won by Dadyburjor of Bombay (for his India's Gateway). Mr. Scott Brown's prize for the best figure study photograph was won by Klein and Peyret of Madras (for their water carriers). The committee's special prize for the best portrait was won by Mr. Unwalla of Bombay, (for his 'age of Recollection'). The committee's prize for the best study of still life in any medium was won by Athel of Bombay (for his still life). The committee's special prize in landscape was won by Ramarao of Madras (for his Mountain Path.)

Messrs. Wrenn Bennett's prize for the best portrait of figure—winner. Ramarao of Madras for his Afghan youth study. Maharaja of Nabha's prize for the best picture after the Indian school of painting—winner Deviprasad N. Rao of Madras for his Rasaleela. Maharaja of Nabha's prize for the best picture by a lady—winthe best picture by a lady—winner Syamala Devi for her "Dancer". Dr. Ramasubramanian's prize for the best figure study of a woman—winner. Chugtai of Lahore (for his Quasdi Bahar). Dr. D. A. Turkhud's prize for the best picture that has not won a prize—winner, Tankasale of Mysore for his Paschavarini temple. About 40 other exhibits were very highly commended by the judges.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Parsi Law, by F. A. Rana, Bombay.

The English Works of Raja Rammohan Roy (Sadharan Brahma Samaj, Calcutta).

Dumas Pere, by G. R. Pearce (Gerald Duckworth, London), price 2|-.

Carlyle, by D. Laumond (Gerald Duckworth, London), price 2|-.

High Pressure, by Rudolph Messel (The Fortune Press, London), price 7|6.

A Study of Yoga, by J. Gosh (Sanat Kumar Ghose, Chinsura).

Doulogue, by Joan Temple (Elkin Mathews Marrot, London), price 8|6.

The Private Life of Sherlock Holmes, by Vincent Starrett (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London), price 8|6.

No Poppies in Flanders, by George C. Foster (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London), price 7|6.

Morosco, by Roland Pertwee (Ivor Nicholson and Watson, London), price 7|6.

Metrical Version of the Gathas, by S. P. Kanga (D. B. Taraporewalla Sons and Co., Bombay).

Artists Are Harijans—Maharashtra Art Association Demands — "Importance" And "Space" — From Marathi Newspapers — Poser For Syt. Kelkar —Are Marathi Newspapers An Exception?— Art Is Not News— Indian Journalism — Saquawat Hussain Khan And Hameed Hussain—Mahatma Gandhi Calls For Concentration.

Art Notes ... And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Artists are Harijans. Like Harijans, they have to apologise for their existence. Like Harijans they are untouchables, except, of course, on ceremonious occasions and for ceremonious purposes. Like the Harijans, their services are seldom, in the open, disputed. On the contrary, they figure very prominently in the sonorous platitudes of those who would save the "glories" of India's "unique" cultural and "spiritual" heritage for present humanity and future civilization. They figure still more prominently when the Swadeshi "leader"—not the worker—sends out his utterly unnecessary messages to the press about the beauty of Dacca muslins, Kashmir shawls or, say Masaulipattam prints.

ART AS AID TO "CHARITY"

They are well-nigh indispensable when they could be persuaded to swell charity purses or help "concerts" and plays and "variety entertainment" for the thousand and one endeavours for Videshi and Swadeshi benevolence. But these art-Harijans have been, time and again, sadly disillusioned when they dared, on very rare occasions, to claim serious attention for art or demanded on their own their intellectual, social, civic or national status. Art does not pay. It is not profitable. Industry, law medicine or even the academic discussion of empty economic or political theories pay. They are directly and indirectly profitable.

DO WE NEED ART?

But art—do we, as individuals, as a nation, really need art? Need we seriously think of the national claims, problems and daily necessities of the artists? Is it not enough to be conventionally and as a matter purely of an intellectual routine, ritual and courtesy to be just proud of art in the past, to trade in the capital, we have been wasting, from the past?

ART IN DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Scrutinise, carefully, impartially, dispassionately, the columns of the daily newspapers in India and watch the space the prominence and importance given to the conditions of present-day art and the artists. Except the "Bombay Chronicle" there is not one daily newspaper in India that has cared, despite more than half a century of elevated talk about national, cultural "renaissance", to treat vital questions affecting the nations future in art seriously.

NEWS AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

With but one solitary exception, not one daily newspaper in India has had the cultural enterprise to make of art a responsibly definite feature of daily journalism. And, the news agencies have served art no better. It does not pay foreign correspondents even of national newspapers to investigate or inform or report first-hand events or activities which act and re-act on art conditions in India. This is, perhaps, strong language. It is more than that. It is the language of truth. It speaks of indisputable facts.

FACE THE FACTS.

The Mahrastra Art Association demands co-operation from "all Marathi newspapers and periodicals for giving due importance and space to art—in their editorial policy". I have outlined the concrete conditions which that demand must confront and fight. Marathi newspapers are, I am sure, no exception to the rule obtaining almost invariably in all Indian-owned newspapers. Art does not pay. It is not profitable. It exists on sufferance, on the morbid magnanimity of lopside and vague ceremonial benevolence.

MORE THAN MORAL SUPPORT.

I am glad Sjt. N. C. Kelkar lent his moral support to the demand made by the Mahrastra Art Association. But art and artists need more than the moral support and more even than the financial support which Sjt. Kelkar offered for the "History of Maharastra Art" Sjt. Kelkar can offer practtical assistance and set an example, as a tried and front rank journalist. He can establish art as a regular feature of Marathi journalism. Will he use his influence to achieve that aim?

SET AN EXAMPLE.

Will he make it so successful as to be infectious for newspapers other than those in Maharashtra? If he does, he will be offering the redeeming pledge to the intellectual, artistic and cultural advancement of national life..

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The success of the annual gathering of the Poona Art Association, presided over by Sjt. Haldankar, is said to be due to the presence at the gathering of eminent men like Sjt. Kelkar, Prof. Kanitkar of Benares, Sjt. Marathe, Prof. Chapekar and Raosaheb Deshpande. That is so. And, I am looking forward to the time when they could enable the inarticulate artists to organise a well-equipped school of art, and crafts, and an art library. But the proposal of the "Faculty of Arts and Crafts" is a proposal that would take long to reach the cloistered quarters of the Bombay University.

ART IS SHOCKING HERESY.

The proposal would be, by the University or, at least by those who are placed there to guide it, regarded as shockingly revolutionary. But the Maharashtra Art Association must persist. It must not give up the mission of converting the orthodoxy entrenched in the University.

MAHATMA GANDHI AT PRAYER

Mahatma Gandhi is naturally, the subject for artists all the world over. But the subject is, equally naturally, inaccessible. Mr. George Lonn, the Canadian artist, now in Bombay could not sketch Gandhiji at close quarters. He, therefore, dared draw him as he saw him at prayers. Mr. Lonn has been more than compensated for his drawing. He has with his decisive lines and vigorous and rare composition accomplished a picture, a picture of unusual interest.
Photo by: Clifton. (Copyright. G. Lonn.)

SAROD AND SITAR ARTISTES AT MENAKA'S

Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain and Hameed Hussein of Lucknow, the well-known instrumentalists, entertained this week, at Menaka's some of the city's prominent men and women. Their eagerness to listen to artists of such standing and repute was more than compensated As the artistes proceeded to render one melody after another they proceeded towards increased appreciation from the audience. Khan Sahib Sakhawat Hussain, the Sarodist revealed as few other artistes have been able to reveal, the immense melodic possibilities of his favourite instrument. The "Sarod" is an instrument that is not as popular as it deserves to be. Hameed Hussein Khan, the Sitarist, was, obviously, manipulating a more delicate instrument than the Sarod. The vigour of the Sarod was counter balanced by the refined delicacy of the Sitar and of the infinitely varied touch of the talented artiste.

MAHATMA GANDHI INSISTS ON CONCENTRATION

The implications of Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions to the All-India Swadeshi Sangh have been crystal clear from the outset. He said:—

"It was the small-scale industries which needed all the encouragement and assistance which propaganda and organised effort could give. He wanted the All-India Swadeshi Sangh to concentrate its efforts in this direction."

When this is achieved we will have, let us hope, some tangible plan to increase the technical resources and efficiency of small-scale art, home-crafts, not only "definition", of Swadeshi.

MAHARASHTRA ART ASSOCIATION

Annual Gathering

(From A Correspondent.)

The third annual gathering of the Maharashtra Art Association Poona came through with very great success which commenced at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 9th and ended Sunday the 10th instant in the Tilak Smarak Mandir. This success may be said to be greater than any other previous sessions so far and this can be said due to eminent men like Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Prof. M. G Kanitkar (Benares), Mr. G. S. Marathey, Prof. S N. Chapekar, Rao Saheb Babasaheb Deshpande, Mr. Shantaram of Prabhat Cinetone, and others having taken a very active part throughout the session. The able Presidentship of the well-known Bombay artist Mr. S L. Haldankar and the hearty co-operation by delegate artists from Poona and other different places such as Messrs. R. B. Kelkar, Dhulia, B. R. Chaudhari, Ahmednagar, Mr. Velankar and some other artists from Bombay cannot be ignored.

The following resolutions were passed:—

"1. To promote the Maharashtra School of Arts and Crafts in Poona providing all sided education of Art to its full length, to be brought in the existence by the formation of the following committee: (1) Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh (Chairman), (2) Mr. N. C Kelkar, (3) Diwan Bahadur K. R. Godbole (4) Prof. S R. Bhagwat (5) Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M. A., C. I. E, (6) Pandit S. D. Satavalekar (7) Mr. M. K. Parandekar, artist (8) Mr. S L. Haldankar, artist (9) Mr. R. D. Godbole (Hon. Secretary).

2. To open a "Faculty of Arts and Crafts" and to approach the University of Bombay for its recognition.

3. To obtain co-operation from all Marathi Newspapers and periodicals for giving due importance and space to Art, side by side with literature in their editorial policy.

4. To undertake the promotion of a Reference Art Library as an immediate measure."

Also a vote of condolence from the Chair for the death of the late Mr. R. N. Joshi artist was passed unanimously Mr. N. C. Kelkar validated the 3rd resolution above by offering Rs. 100 in cash on behalf of the Kesari-Maratha Trust as half the amount of a cash prize of Rs. 200 to be offered by the Maharashtra Art Association for the best writer of the "History of Maharashtra Art" and Mr. R. D. Godbile the General Secretary declared to have taken the responsibility of the other half i.e., Rs. 100 on behalf of the Association. The whole session was full of enthusiasm. Life painting demonstration of Mr. N. C. Kelkar by the president Mr. Haldankar, speeches by Mr. P K. Atre, G. B. Nirantar, N. E. Puram artist, Magic lantern caricature show by Mr. S. N. Ranade along with music in which Mr. Pandit, Music Director of the Prabhat Cinetone, N. K. Karandikar-Dilruba, Antoba Sathe and Mr. Manake Harmonium specialists took part and brought gathering to a successful finish. The following is list of students winning prizes in 1934 Sketch Competition:—1 H. B. Lachake, Kurduwadi, 2 V. D. Natu, Belgaum, 3 R. V. Sakhalkar, 4 S. P Thatte, 5 Miss Usha Kanitkar, 6 Mrs. Sushila Godbole, 7 D. S. Naik, 8 V. M. Panganti, M. A. Karmarkar, V. R. Goghari and some others were awarded Medals, cups and cash prizes at the hands of the President.

KODAI KANAL ART EXHIBITION

Prize Winners

At the seventh Kodaikanal Art Exhibition, Mr. Athale of Bombay won Mr. Wadsworth's prize for the best picture in oil-painting with his "Village House" while Mrs. Metcalf's prize for the best landscape in water colour went to Mr. V. D. Govindraj, Madras, for his rocks of Trivandrum. Following are among the other prize-winners:— The Committee's special prize was won by Dr.

(Continued on page 10.)

Lucknow Sitarist In Bombay

Hameed Hussain, the well-known artiste from Lucknow, with his favourite instrument the "Sitar."

Lucknow Sarodist In Bombay

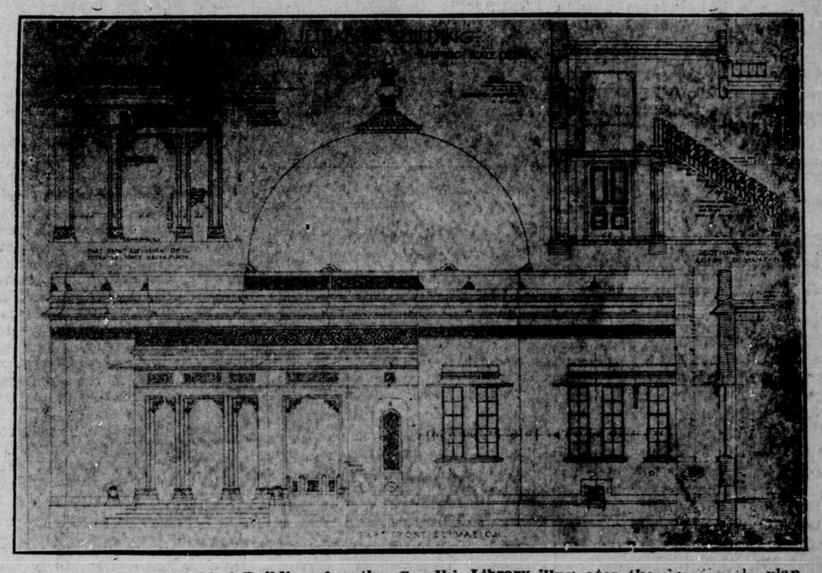
Khan Sahib Saquwat Hussain plays the "Sarod" with vigour and uncommon artistry.

GANDHI LIBRARY AT AHMEDABAD

Perspective View

Ahmedabad is a treasure-chest of art. Its architecture is a living inspiration. The perspective view of the proposed Sheth Manekla! Jethabhai Building for the Gandhi Library at Ahmedabad designed by Syt. P. Sharma, more than promises to be the pride of Ahmedabad. Syt. Sharma belongs to a family of building craftsmen where the inherited artistic traditions are still the daily practice, not merely an academic code. Syt. Sharma's design suggests the vital spirit of the master-builders' art that has immortalised Ahmedabad.

GANDHI LIBRARY, SECTIONAL DETAILS



The Sheth Manekla! Jethabhai Building for the Gandhi Library illustrates the functional plan and purpose to which the vitality of Indian architectural designs always responds. Syt. Sharma's plan, design and elevation are evidently adjusted to modern conditions and requirements. It is at once economic and expressive.

Laugh Away Your Blues

In a few minutes the dentist overheard a distinct "Damnation" from the other room, and in a moment the word was repeated.

The dentist immediately went in to say, "I'm sorry you're having trouble."

"No trouble at all," said the vicar. "You know that word is used in the Scriptures, and the fact is I haven't been able to pronounce it properly for twenty years."

* * * *

A snobbish woman, about to entertain a duchess for the first time, gave very careful instructions to the maid, who was to open the door about the way in which the duchess was to be received.

"Now, Mary," she said, "remember whenever you address the duchess you must say 'Your grace.' "

When the great day arrived and the maid opened the door to the duchess and the latter inquired if Mrs.—— was at home, the maid answered: "Yes, ma'am, she is, and may the Lord make us truly thankful for what we are about to receive."

* * * *

The youthful subaltern was having a hair-cut. At the end of that operation, the barber inquired: "Anything else, sir?"

"Well," said the subaltern. "I'd like my moustache trimmed. I'm afraid it's not much of a moustache so far, is it?"

"No, sir," agreed the barber; "as a matter of fact, sir, I've got an aunt in Margate with a better one."

* * * *

Diner: "What's wrong with you to-night? You start dinner with fish and now you bring in soup. Don't you know that soup is the first course?"

Waiter (confidentially): "Yes, sir, beg pardon, sir, but I thought it was time you had that fish."

* * * *

"Does your husband ever quarrel with you?"

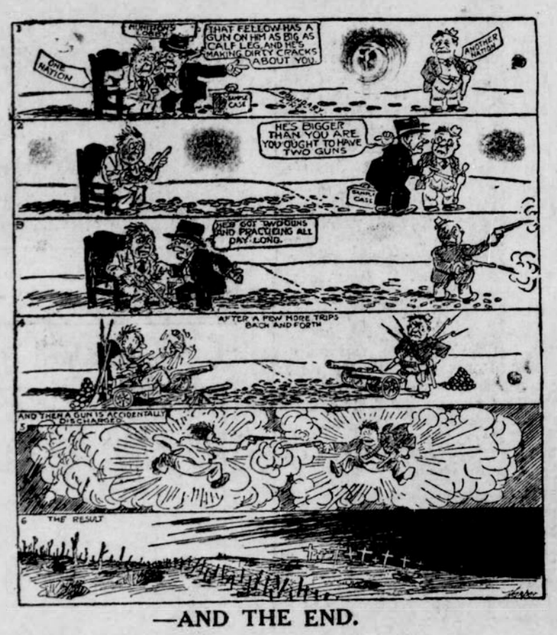
"Goodness, no! James is too much of a gentleman. He just goes out and slams the door!"

* * * *

During his honeymoon the Scotsman took his wife to see the dentist, who, after making an examination, said, "Dear, dear, these teeth ought to have been taken out years ago."

"All right," said the Scot, "carry on and take them out, and send the bill to her father."

THE BEGINNING—


THAT FELLOW HAS A GUN ON HIS AS BIG AS CALF LEG, AND HE'S MAKING DIRTY CRACKS ABOUT YOU
HE'S BIGGER THAN YOU ARE YOU OUGHT TO HAVE TWO GUNS
THEY GOT DAVIDSONS WHO PRACTICING ALL DAY LONG.
AFTER A FEW MORE TRIPS BACK AND FORTH
AND THEN A GUN IS ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED
THE RESULT

—AND THE END.

(Harper in the Birmingham "Age-Herald")

The old lady from the country was really enjoying herself.

"What's that big place?" she asked her niece, who was acting as her guide.

The girl looked up at the office building towering high above them.

"Oh!" she explained, "that's a sky-scraper."

"Really!" beamed the old lady. "I'd love to see it work."

* * * *

Brown had been offered a lift on a country road, and had accepted gratefully. But he found his benefactor was a reckless driver, and his hair almost stood on end.

"I s-say," he faltered, "you took that curve at si-sixty! You ought to be in an insane asylum!"

"That's awfully clever of you," said the affable stranger, taking another corner at a terrific speed. "This is the second time I've escaped in the last six months!"

"Oh, doctor," cried a wild-eyed man, "I'm dreadfully afflicted. The ghosts of my departed relatives come and perch on the tops of the fence-posts all round my garden when dusk is falling. I can look out into the gloaming any evening and see a couple of dozen spooks sitting on top of the posts, waiting, waiting, waiting! What shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts."

* * * *

A wealthy old man who has a weakness for gambling called his children round his bedside.

"You must all promise me," he said, "never to touch a card. Above all, I would warn you against playing baccarat. It is a game, which will cost you a fortune, waste your time, ruin your health. Do you all promise never to play baccarat?"

"Yes, father!" in chorus.

"And remember—if you do play, always take the bank!"

He was grousing about his gardening efforts, which seemed to bring him little success.

"Never mind," said his pal. "You've got a good hedge round it; you can easily rest on your laurels.

* * * *

Manager: "From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

Applicant: "Yes, sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."

* * * *

Doctor: "You should take a bath before you retire."

Patient: "But doctor, I don't expect to retire for another twenty years yet."

* * * *

"Have you forgotten that ten shillings you owe me?"

"Certainly not. Didn't you see me try to dodge into that doorway?"

* * * *

After the locomotive had smashed a car at the crossing, a flapper rose from the wreckage, uninjured and powdered her nose. The driver and others gathered round.

"Why in the world didn't you stop when you saw the engine coming?" asked the driver.

The flapper was indignant.

"I sounded my horn before you blew your whistle," she said, defiantly.

* * * *

"I remember," said the returned traveller, "witnessing a trial in a South American court when somebody threw a bomb at the judge."

"What happened?"

"The Court rose immediately."

* * * *

The vicar had a truculent woman parishioner noted for her fondness for gin. One day she went to church hiccuping with painful distinctness. The parson bore it for a few moments; then, looking at the verger, he exclaimed publicly, "Smith, kindly remove that person from the building."

Smith rose reluctantly to obey. The congregation held its breath, expecting a scene, but to their relief the woman rose and left without a murmur. After the service, the vicar congratulated his man on the tactful way he had removed the culprit.

"How did you manage it?" he asked.

"Well, sir," said the verger, "I just went to her and whispered, 'Come on ma; come out and have one wi' me.'"

THE LEAGUE OF DEATH

"Disarmament speeches in Geneva pour money into our coffers"—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

NEW YORK'S FLOATING UNIVERSITY

With a faculty composed of eminent professors from the various colleges of the country, the Floating University will leave here on Oct. 4 for its 1934-35 college year on a 225-day cruise.

Standard courses will be conducted on board together with directed trips ashore. The curriculum also will include a course in navigation in co-operation with the officers of the steamship Van Tam, of the Holland-American line, aboard which the university will cross the Atlantic. A full year's college credit will be given for students taking the course—providing, of course, they pass the examinations.

CAST IRON ROADS

Cast iron roads are being tried in Duisberg, the centre of the German Iron industry. An "asphalt" made of cast iron rust will be poured on to the roads in fluid form. When it sets, it is expected to form a non-skid surface.

STUDENT GUIDES IN BERLIN

The visitor to Berlin may now obtain as guide a university student skilled in all branches of science or art. Two hundred and thirty students, representing all the universities and academies in Berlin, have undergone a special course of instruction to fit them to be super-guides.

NINE RULERS OF AFRICA

Of every 1,000 square miles in Africa to-day, France governs 366, Great Britain 343, Belgium eighty-one, Portugal sixty-nine, Italy fifty-nine, Egypt thirty-one, Abyisinia thirty-one, Spain twelve, Liberia three.

GOOD-BYE TO THE WOODEN CLASS

The first upholstered third class carriages have been completed for the German Railways, who have also decided to upholster a great number of existing third class coaches. Hitherto these have been entirely of wood, and have been popularly known as "wooden class," as distinct from "bolster class."

WIRELESS SETS AS HOUSEHOLD NECESSITIES

It is forbidden to pawn a wireless set in Germany to-day.

Wireless sets are in future to be regarded as household necessities. A precedent for this ruling has been set in German Courts where it has been stated that a wireless set is indispensible and that each household must have one for the reception of important national news.

WHERE BLUE SHEEP LIVE

The Smithsonian Institution has obtained eight specimens of "blue sheep", among the rarest of the earth's larger mammals. They live in the high mountains of Szechwan Province, western China and prefer to inhabit the crags at elevations of 10,000 feet or more.

TURK'S LIKES AND DISLIKES

Films dealing with health subjects are popular in Turkey. One showing how to care for the teeth ran throughout the provinces for 1,395 days; a malaria film lasted 714 days; another on the treatment of children, 554 days. But a picture entitled "Why Willy Won't Wash" received little encouragement and appeared only forty-five days.

STOP that annoying rash QUICKLY
Skin diseases run rampant unless checked. Use this Resinol treatment to get rid of itching rashes, burning sores, pimpics and eruptions. Bathe with Resinol Soap to cleanse the skin pores of breeding germs. Apply Resinol Ointment freely—anywhere on the body—it soothes, stops the pain and itching, and starts healing at once. Clears away eczema and other skin troubles. Does not irritate or smart the eyes—endorsed and recommended by doctors.
Resinol
Sole Agent: MULLER, MACLEAN & Co., Inc.
RIH

The flavour that Captivates is the flavour of

Darjeeling Tea Co.'s TEA

Such a Combination of good properties you will find in no other Tea.

Packed in Lead Packets and Air Tight Tins to preserve garden freshness.

4 lbs. Tins delivered under our Free delivery Rates at your Residence in British India.

Respectable Agents wanted.

DARJEELING TEA CO. 30|1, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

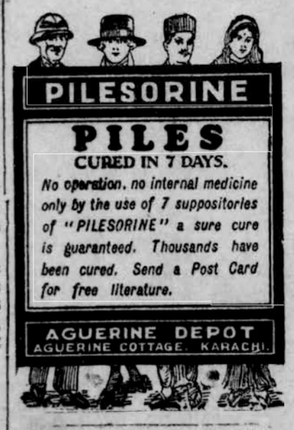
GUPTA MANTRA

A Reward of Rs. 100

The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate, give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc. Rs. 2-7.

SIDDH MANTRA ASHRAM, No 57, P. O. Katrisarai, (Gaya)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CURED IN 7 DAYS.
No operation, no internal medicine only by the use of 7 suppositories of "PILESORINE" a sure cure is guaranteed. Thousands have been cured. Send a Post Card for free literature.
AGUERINE DEPOT
AGUERINE COTTAGE, KARACHI.

Wonders Of Indian Occultism

British Planter Describes Juggler's Amazing Feat

Colonel Lionel James, writes to the London "Times" as follows:—

There is a renewal of the controversy over the "legendary" Indian rope-trick. I will not go as far as to agree absolutely that it is a legend, since from time to time instances of strange passages in occultism do present themselves in India.

Let me give the following experience:—

One evening after sundown three of us, young planters in Bengal, were seated in long chairs on the circular masonry platform that is a common feature to the frontage of an Indian bungalow. My bearer presented himself and said there was a very celebrated travelling juggler who craved permission to give us his entertainment. We told the bearer to produce the man, and the juggler arrived with his troupe These comprised acrobats and contortionists. The first part of the entertainment displayed nothing outside the usual curriculum of strolling players.

The juggler then said that if we would guarantee him 20 rupees he would perform his masterpiece, which he maintained was the "greatest feat in the world". Twenty rupees was an unheard of sum to give to an itinerant juggler. The man, however, was so persistent that we told him, if the performance came up to his boast, we would give him the money—if it fell short of it we would reward him with corporal punishment. The juggler agreed to this provided we could supply him with two properties. The one was a native ox-wagon, minus the oxen, the other a hog-spear. Both these necessaries, of course, could be produced at once in a Bengal planter's establishment. The one a great lumbering two-wheeled vehicle, weighing nearly a ton, the other a weapon, lead-heeled, so sharp of point, that it passes through a wild boar as if the latter were but a pat of butter.

The juggler affixed the hog-spear along the single shaft of the ox-wagon with the point outwards. It was securely tied into this position. He then summoned the crowd of attending household servants to mount into the cart. While the cart was being thus loaded, the hands of the juggler were tied behind his back by an assistant. The cart was balanced in such a manner that the hog-spear along the shaft lay parallel with the ground. The juggler then placed his forehead against the naked point of the spear, and, to our amazement, pushed the cart in a circle twice round the masonry platform upon which we were seated. The weight of the cart was such that no single man could have moved it even with his hands free. The spear point was sufficiently sharp that it would have perforated human skin at a mere touch. Yet when the "illusion"—it must have been an "illusion"—was completed there was no vestige of a mark upon the performer's brow.

I do not attempt to give any explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. Was it hypnotism? If it was, it was hypnotism able to embrace a crowd Three Europeans and about a dozen natives were included in the perfecting of this feat of mass deception. This same juggler gave the identical performance before other Europeans in neighbouring centres.

Photo: Doss Bros:
The Raja Saheb of Ettaiyapuram, who is 20 years old, has just been installed on the "gadi" of the Zemindary, which consists of nearly 500 villages distributed in the Tinnevelly, Madura and Ramnad districts.

A WORD IN SEASON

You cannot make good citizens without making good men. The State is the individual writ large.

—DEAN INGE.

* * * *

Happiness has no abiding place, but often is very like the old woman's spectacles. After hunting for them high and low, she found them at last safe on her nose.

SENECA.

* * * *

To aim high and fail is not so bad, for at least, we have tried to do something worth doing; but to aim at something unworthy of our powers and to succeed is no credit to us, but rather seals our condemnation.

—SHELLEY.

* * * *

God does not comfort us to make us comfortable, but to make us comforters.

—SHAKESPEARE.

* * * *

Good is slow, it climbs. Evil is swift, it descends.

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

S.C.1

PROTECT Your BEAUTY from SUN, WIND, RAIN and DUST with

OATINE SNOW

EVERY DAY

Gently rubbed into the skin before powdering, it soothes, smooths and protects it, enables the powder to go on evenly and adhere firmly, and gives a delightful velvety smoothness unsurpassed by any other preparation.

OATINE CREAM massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night at bedtime cleanses the pores, nourishes and revitalises the tissues and builds up new beauty while you sleep.

Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

The Modern Wonders

Television—Talking Films Broadcasting News

Everyday Miracles Of Life Made Possible By Scientific Research

(By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL)

Within the memory of many now living enormous strides have been made in scientific fields. The aeroplane, wireless, the telephone, the gramaphone, shown how scientific research other marvels have developed in comparatively few years The man in the street is apt to take the everyday miracles of life for granted; in this article it is shown how scientific research and brave human endeavour make these modern wonders possible.

Sheikh Iftekhar Rasool.

TELEVISION

It is less than six years since the first demonstration of true television was given by Mr John L. Baird, a young Scottish engineer, in an attic laboratory in London. It was there that the people first saw crude, flickering images of living human faces wirelessed from one room to the next.

So rapidly has this branch of science developed that there are still many who do not realise its significance, and it may, therefore, be well to say quite clearly what television is and what it does.

Television is popularly referred to as 'seeing by Wireless,' but this is not strictly correct, for it is seeing by telegraphy, either wire or wireless. Television is instantanious electrical vision over any distance, and it may be regarded as reproduction of sight, for it enables us to witness the likeness of moving objects and people, with all gradations of light, shade, and detail, so that on the receiving screen they appear just as they do to an observer on the spot. Natural colouring is not seen, the images being perceived in gradations of black and white, as on the cinema film.

Television should not be confused with photo-telegraphy. The latter is merely the sending of still photographs by wire or wireless; reproductions of these telegraphed pictures are frequently seen in our daily papers. Television may be said to deal with vision of living, moving things, photo-telegraphy with still or dead things.

This new marvel of science does not, of course, enable to violate privacy in any way, for we get only vision of that which is within focus of the electric 'eye' of the transmitter, just as our broadcast programmes enable us to hear only that which is spoken immediately before the microphone.

For thousands of years mankind could see only that which was within range of the naked eye. Then the telescope enormously increased the range o possible vision, but still within very definite limits. Now television gives us the power of sight over distance as great as those over which we are accustomed to communicate telephonically, and this irrespective of any barriers that may intervene.

Broadcasting, as we have grown accustomed to it in the last few years, appeals to one sense only, for although we hear faithful reproduction of the spoken word and the tones of the musicians instruments, we cannot see anything. So with the cinema—excluding the talking films—we may watch the actor's range of actions and expression but we cannot hear a word.

Television, however, allied with radio telephony, will enable us both to see and to hear whatever takes place in the studio before the microphone. Thus we are on the threshold of a new era, even more fascinating in its possibilities than that which opened with the introduction of broadcast telephony.

A wonderful new kind of combined movie camera and television transmitter enables films to be made and televised with a delay of only half a minute or so. This is how it is done.

After being exposed before the lens of the special movie camera the film passes straight into a developing tank contained in the apparatus. It then continues its way into other tanks, where it is reversed into a positive and fixed. Then, with the moisture removed from it, it goes automatically before the scanning disc of the television apparatus and is instantly transmitted

The sound part of the transmission can be given exactly the same amount of delay. The result is that anyone who is both listening and looking-in sees and hears events just as if they were happening at the instant when they reach his eyes and ears, though actually there is a time lag of half a minute.

TALKING FILMS

In spite of the number of words written on the subject of films in scores of publications, I believe the general public is still absurdly ignorant of the colossal amount of work and detail essential to the making of even an indifferent finished product of the studio.

The talking film has, of course, complicated matters to an extent unthought of before its advent. The addition of sound increases the trials and difficulties of the studio by probably 100 per cent. And when one remembers that after ten or twelve hours' labour (and it often is labour) five minutes of complete film may be considered quite a good result for the day's work, one begins to obtain a glimmering of the brain activity required in various directions to effect the condensation.

Let me try to give you some idea in detail of what the average film, which by the thoughtless cinema audience is merely designated as good or 'rotten,' means to those whose business it is to make it.

First, of course, comes the choice of the story and its treatment which is not always an easy thing as regards potential pulling power at the box-office, policy of the film company, suitability of the theme and characters, topicality, trend of public taste and a host of other doubtful points. The script, designs, sets and principal members of the cast are then settled a fortnight or ten days before actual shooting.

Then comes the recording. Suspended over the head of the players, and just out of range of the cameras, are the microphones that pick up the noise and carry them to the amplifying and recording apparatus. A short distance away from the set where the players are going through their action are two peculiar top-heavy objects on tripods. These are called 'blimps.' They contain the cameras used in photographing the scenes, constructed of sound proof material so that the noise set up the cameras mechanisms will not leak out to the microphone.

Near the set, and commanding a complete view of all the activities through plate glass windows, is the 'mixing' booth. It is here that the technician in charge controls the volume and modulation of the voice being recorded. He can only hear what takes place on the set and satisfies himself that it will reproduce well.

His job is one of the most difficult ones. One of the players may be speaking too loud, another too low, or there is a jarring voice which he has to modulate. Furniture may crack, or a piece of plaster may drop from the wall to the ground or a complete blank may come over the face of the artist and you realise that he has forgotten his words, an entrance may be timed wrongly by even half a second, a candle or a cigarette may refuse to light, a thousand and one thing may occur just to upset the smoothness of the direction.

The director, the cameraman, the art director, all have their own peculiar problems, and these may crop up at the most inopportune moment. While the director controls generally he cannot control cause and effect. A scene may have to be shot a dozen times before it is O.K.

GETTING THE NEWS

There is a thrilling story behind a prosaic phrase heard daily by wireless listeners. It is a story of skillful organisation and men devoted to their duty, who can only snach a few hours' sleep when big news is breaking. Let me explain how news travel so fast to the far corners of the earth by the news agencies.

A little whils ago I had the pleasure of visiting Reuter's most famous news agency in London. As it happened, it was the day when King Alphonso had abdicated. News was flittering in from all points of the compass and ticking over the tape machines to the dailies, but interest centred on the Madrid telephone.

The bell rings. A typist picks up the receiver and claps telephones over her ears. Her fingers fly over the keys, and the typewritten sheets are hurried to the editor. He glances through them rapidly and dictates to the tape operator. The story has broken.

.....

The tape runs the news out to all the dailies simultaneously and soon the presses are throbbing with the Front Page story. The Royal proclamation is sarcely read when newsboys are calling the news.

But that's only the London and European angle of the story. The agency has to tell the world. The overseas editor at Reuter's has the map of the world in front of his mind, and he has to have his finger's ends the times other world presses are working.

He flashes the news to far-off Tokio, to India, Africa and Canada, and even to little islands where the news is printed on a single sheet, operated by a hand press.

So the story goes out to the world, and fades in interest almost as soon as it is known, while the current of other news flows steadily to the big nerve centre of London.

This is only part of the job. Every news agency has telephone lines to Paris, Madrid, Moscow, and other European centres. Its editorial office is never empty. Their staffs work the clock round in shifts.

Tired day sub-editors go off duty and another batch comes on for the evening. Their job is to feed the morning papers. And the job of the overseas and foreign sections is to feed afternoon, evening and morning papapers according to longitude in all parts of the globe. There is constant activity and ringing of bells, combined with the clicking of typewritters.

Things happen by day or night. And things happening are news.

COMRADE SAKLATWALA GOES TO RUSSIA

Comrade Shapurjee Saklatvala with the English Workers' Delegation to Moscow to participate in the May Day demonstration is seen here (second from left in front) on boat the "Ian Rudzutak" as it pulled into the Leningrad port. On his left is comrade Hullet, chairman of the delegation. Comrade Saklatvala intends to visit Russian villages and speak on India and the Indian working class.

DEMOCRACY v. DICTATORSHIP

(Continued from page 9.)

the Institute sessions with a course on national policies in money and in international trade and investments.

A seminar on "Post-War Efforts Towards International Co-operation" will include the discussion of such questions as an appraisal of the League of Nations in the light of its thirteen years of history, the question of Covenant revision and American membership in the League, the obstacles to disarmament and European policies in their relation to world peace. Discussion-leaders for this seminar will be Grayson L. Kirk, assistant Professor of Political Science at the University of Wisconsin; Clark M. Eichelberger, National Director of the League of Nation's Association and Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law at the University of Chicago.

Grover Clark, former Professor at the National University of Peking and editor of the "Peking Leader," will be at the institute to lecture on the Orient in world affairs. Also lecturing on the Far East will be Fong Foo Sec, Chief English Editor of the Commercial Press in Shanghai, and Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in China.

LATIN AMERICAN PROBLEMS.

The many issues involved in "Relations of the United States to Central and South America," will be handled by Charles Edward Chapman and William C. Dennis. Mr. Chapman is a professor of history at the University of California and advisory editor of the "Hispanic-American Historical Review." Dr. Dennis is president of Earlham College and as an international lawyer has acted as counsel for the United States in several arbitration proceedings.

James Weldon Johnson, former Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, and now professor of creative literature at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, will lead discussions on racial problems in the United States and the contribution of the Negro to literature and music.

The second part of the Institute's programme will deal with the spiritual and ethical problems connected with peace and war and the possibilities for carrying on peace activities in many types of organisations. Two outstanding preachers will lead the discussions on the spiritual aspects of the struggle for world peace. Earnest F. Tittle, minister of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Evanston, Illinois, and Leyton Richards, minister of Carr's Lane Congregational Church, Birmingham, England.

Kirby Page, editor of "The World To-morrow," will discuss "The Ethics of Coercion, Violence and War." Round tables on peace movements at home and abroad —organisations, activities and literature—will give members of the Institute an insight into the activities for the promotion of peace in America. The round table leaders will be Devre Allen, director and editor of the "No-Frontier News Service," Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and E. Raymond Wilson, field secretary for the peace section of the American Friends' Service Committee.

This is the fifth year in which the American Friends' Service Committee has been conducting such summer institutes of International relations. This year three other institutes will be held at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina (June 11—23), at Atlanta, Georgia (June 21—30) and Wellesley College (June 25 to July 5) and a fourth institute for labour leaders only on American Labour and World Recovery, to be held at Haveford College from June 11 to 16. Headquarters for the Mid-West Institute are at 203, South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

STATE AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, Paris, has been making efforts for over two years to co-ordinate studies of scholars in the various countries who engaged in the study of problems connected with State intervention—the economic life of Nations. The Milan Conference of 1931 provided the programme for the final enquiry into the question of "The State and Economic Life" and prepared the way for the London Conference of 1933 in which qualified professors like Herbert Von Beckirath, Norman Bantwick, John Coatman, Jaeot Vinor, Alfred Immera, and Sir Arthur Salter took part. There was, at the conference, an unconscious alignment of speakers into more or less roughly divided Schools of thought. On the one hand, there were those who, reflecting the authoritative ideals of the Italian and German States believed that orderly economic progress was not possible without an all-pervading system of State-control. On the other hand, they were confronted by those who, deriving from France, Great Britain and United States in particular, claimed that economic planning through State-control was not incompatible with complete political freedom. That there might have to be a compromise between these Schools of thought was perhaps the best brought out by Professor Toynbel, who declared:

"It is very seldom, perhaps, never, that the same person or nation is a pioneer twice running. It is natural that countries which, in that stage, adopted the first form of modern industrial organisation, at second hand from England should now be pioneers and experimenters and that a country like England, where liberation had its roots, should find it harder to make experiments to-day.... when faced with unprecedented situations and with problems of which you have had very little experience. What you want is a great variety of experimentation."

It was in this dispassionate strain that the delegates, as scholars desirous of an exchange of views and a better appreciation of the political experiments that were made beyond their frontier, debated their common problems. The discussions which were carried on for three days, traversed as nearly as possible the entire range of problems, connected with State intervention in the economic sphere. Dealing first with the philosophical aspects of State intervention, then with its practical aspects, later passing on to an examination, to the problem of labour organisation and representation and then to the question of planning regarded from the Liberal and the authoritative aspects the delegates rounded off the debate with a consideration of the international implications of State intervention. The publication of these debated in the form of a symposium on "The State and Economic Life" has made and then contribution to the cause of international understanding. The next study is to be on "Collective Security."

LONDON TO HOLD HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Development Of Parliament After Signing Of Magna Charta To Be Shown

The Pageant of Parliament to be held this month and the next in London will present in striking scenes the evolution of Parliamentary government in England.

The Albert Hall has been chosen as the setting so an entirely new technique can be employed. Intimate details music and lighting effects will be given their full value.

The prologue will be King John signing Magna Charta. The story then unfolds in four periods. First the Medieval period, when Edward I summons the Great Parliament, and for the first time representatives of the clergy, barons and people assist in government.

Then, through the Wars of the Roses comes the Tudor period, when Parliament asserts itself more boldly. The third great period deals with the rise of the Opposition, and culminates in a Parliament powerful enough to offer the crown to William and Mary, and to pass the Reform Bill. Finally, there will be big spectacular scene such as Edward I summoning the first Great Parliament, Elizabeth rating the Lords for interfering in her affairs, Cromwell dissolving the Long Parliament. The history of kings, of the government and the people will be vividly presented in scenes as they tell the story of Parliament.

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Soviet Science And Technique

Rejuvenated Russia Makes Rapid Strides

Plans Automatized Stratostat, Huge Glass Works, World's Largest Ball-Bearing Plant And Rest Homes For Scientific Workers

A Stratostar without any passengers but equipped with appliances which will automatically record aerological observations in the higher strata a glass works with an annual output of 30,000 tons, a ball-bearing plant which will be the largest of its kind in the world, an atlas of the world in which besides the usual features, the principle of history, will be applied in the economic and political maps—are among the schemes which are nearing completion in Soviet Russia.

The generous way in which the Soviet helps scientists, engineers, pedagogues and the student world in general in the prosecution of their studies as well as to recoup their health by establishing health homes and sanataria, and the activities of the Opthalmological Research Institute at Kharkov, of the Roentgenological Institute at Leningrad, and of the Obukh Institute for the Combat of Professional Diseases in Moscow are described below by our correspondent, who also gives particulars of the "newspaper town" which is being built in Moscow.

AN AUTOMATIZED STRATOSTAT

An "automatized stratostat" is being built in Leningrad as designed by Prof. Molchanov, being a further development of his famous "radio sounds". The stratostat, which rises without a passenger, will be equipped with all possible automatic appliances for aerological observations, the study of cosmic radiation, etc, the showings of which will be automatically recorded and continuously communicated to earth by radio.

Part of the appliances have already been made.

The first hydro-electric station has been started in Tadjikistan at Shakhrinau. It is equipped with turbines built in the Stalinabad engineering works.

NEW GLASS WORKS

The largest and mechanically best equipped glass works of the Union has been set in operation at Homel, White Russia. Its output is 30,000 tons of high grade glass annually, or about 20 per cent. the total output of the glass works of USSR. The plan has been built entirely from Soviet plans and materials.

MOSCOW BALL-BEARING PLANT

The second series of constructions for the last Kaganovich Ball-bearing Plans in Moscow has been completed, which marks the completion of the construction of the world's largest ball-bearing plant. This second series includes the mechanical assembling plant, comprising the roller, bearings, stamping, and assembling departments, the centralized machinery installations, laboratory, water-pumping and telephone station, high voltage wires, etc. The operation of the second series increases the output of the works more than three times. Its total cost is calculated at present at the amount of 122 million rubles, occupying an area of 11 hectares, with a contemplated output of 24 million ball-bearing sets annually, 5,000 mills have been installed in the plant.

POLAR RESEARCH

A branch of the Polar Commission of the Academy of Sciences of USSR has been opened at Archangel. The tasks of this branch comprise the planning of scientific research work and coordinating the activities of the Academy's scientific institutions in the Northern region. Prof. Tolmashev, learned secretary to the Polar Commission, has been appointed Director of the branch.

SOVIET ATLAS OF THE WORLD

A large Atlas of the World is to be published in the Soviet Union, which is to include the elements of physical, economic and political geography.

The Atlas will have three main sections: general world maps, maps of the USSR, and maps of other countries of the world. Within the "USSR" section will be given physico-geographical characteristics, administrative and political divisions, natural resources, branch maps and regional map; with economic reference data, and so on.

The "Other Countries" section will contain maps of whole continents and of separate countries sub-divided into general geographic and economic-political maps, indicating so far as possible the boundaries of different socio—economic organisations. In the economic and political maps the principle of historism will be observed.

The size of the atlas comprises up to 150 two-page maps with supplementary maps on the reverse side. The atlas will measure 43x53 cm. without counting the margins.

The whole atlas is to be issued within force years. Separate maps will be published as soon as ready.

SOVIET-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS

The Academy of History of Material Culture organizes this year a series of Soviet-American scientific expeditions. Jointly with the University Museum of Philadelphia, Pa., there is to be organized an archaeological expedition to the valley of the river Manich (North Caucasus). A second expedition, in which the Leningrad Hermitage will participate, is to proceed to Anau, near Ashkhabad. Part is to be taken in the expedition by the American archaeologist Prof. Golomatcok, who took in 1933 in the first Soviet-American expedition which carried out excavations of the ancient city of Eske-Karmon near Bachtchisaral (Crimea.)

YOUNG FORCES OF SOVIET SCIENCE

A conference was held in Moscow the other day, convened upon the initiative of First Moscow State University, of young Soviet scientific workers, in which upwards of 1,000 delegates took part, representing Moscow, Leningrad Kharkov, Minsk, Kazan and other cities, The conference was organised upon the principle of sectional work while eminent specialists of the older generation were at the head of each section.

There were read 169 papers before the sections, the quality of which showed that the youth in the Soviet Union are persistently and stubbornly working to master science. Three-fourths of the papers represented serious and fully finished investigations.

Thus, for instance, the young 25-year old scientist Gelfand demonstrated in the conference his researches in mathematics which have already gained worldwide recognition.

The conference showed the growth of the young Soviet scientists in all branches of precise science and technique.

ASSOCIATION OF WORKER-AUTHORS.

There exists at the All-Union Council of the Society for Mastering Technique an All-Union Association of worker-authors of technical literature, which unites upwards of 3,000 worker-authors. The Technical Publishing House has issued about 700 technical brochures, production hints and rules written by factory workers. Recently there were published the first five text-books on the "technical minimum" of which the authors are factory workers.

REWARDS FOR SCIENTIFIC WORKERS.

The Presidium of CEC USSR bestowed the Order of the Red Banner on the oldest Russian mathematical pedagogue, author of most popular text-books in mathematics, A. P. Kisolev.

There was recently celebrated in the USSR the 40th anniversary of scientific, public, pedagogical and medical work of the honoured scientific worker Prof. M. I. Averbach and the professors S. I. Spasokukotsky, A. M. Berkenheim, A. A. Lokshin, K. N. Ignatov, and the 5th anniversary of the honoured scientific worker Prof. A. A. Kiesl.

To commemorate the fruitful activity of the distinguished Soviet scientists, there were established extra scholarships (up to 200 rubles monthly) for the most successful students of Moscow Second State Medical Institute doing postgraduate work in the specialities of the honoured scientists mentioned.

POSTGRADUATE COURSES FOR ENGINEERS.

There has been organized in Moscow a series of postgraduate courses (without detachment from production) for engineers in the following branches: wood constructions, concrete and ferro-concrete, metal constructions, organisation and mechanisation of building operations, planning of cities and industrial areas.

SOCIETY OF METALLURGISTS.

There exists in the Soviet Union a large number of scientific engineering and technical societies carrying on extensive scientific and public work. It is interesting to note the example of the activity of the Leningrad regional society of engineers and technicians in the domain of metallurgy. This Society is guiding the activities of 25 local groups in industrial enterprises and institutes with a total membership of upwards of 800 people. These groups carry on considerable scientific activity. For instance, the group in the Nevsky Works carries on work in the study of durability of various methods of construction of blast furnaces, the group in the Leningrad Metallurgical Institute has carried on extensive work in the study of non-magnetic steel under normal and low temperatures, and so forth.

It should be noted that the Society carries on great activity for raising the qualifications of engineering and technical workers. Papers are read and mass consultatinos are given by foreign specialists on various scientific subjects, for instance, on thermic treatment of steel, on defects of thermoi treatment and remedies against them, on protection of metals by non-metalic covering, on latest methods in steel metallurgy, and so on.

Thus the Soviet engineers, without detachment from production, are able continuously to raise their qualifications both theoretically and practically.

HOW SOVIET SCIENTIFIC WORKER RECUPERATES.

In the Soviet Union there are upwards of 80,000 scientific workers belonging to the different sections of the Professional Union of Scientific Workers.

These comprise professors and teachers of the higher schools as well as qualified scientific workers of scientific research institutes doing independent scientific research work.

The Soviet scientists carry on strenuous and extensive scientific work in universities, laboratories, and so on.

Each year the scientific workers in the USSR are given full opportunities for recreation and for gathering new strength for this intense and strenuous activity.

There was created a special "Scientists' Welfare Commission" at the Council of People's Commissars. This Commission

(Continued on page 15).

ARCHITECTURE AND PAINTING

Courtesy: "Indian State Railways Magazine."

Temples in ancient India were places for civic affairs not less than the meeting ground for religious practices and contemplation. And in architecture and painting, seldom divorced from civic edifices, the community sought its lofty social ideals and civic aspirations. The paintings in the Raneshwar Temple are indicative of that cultural civic and social outlook. Modern Buildings are seldom architecture and still seldom civic and social in structure or design.

THE CAUVERY FALLS

These falls at Shivasamudram in Mysore State have been harnessed so as to generate electricity of about 25,000 h. p.

POISONOUS ANIMALS

Nature Has Provided Several Of Her Otherwise Defenceless Creatures With Lethal Weapons To Fight The Battle Of Life

Poison is to some animals what teeth and claws are to others. It is if anything a more effective instrument of combat, and one which provides many otherwise defenceless creatures with a sure means of holding their own, observes "D.P." in the "Manchester Guardian."

Not long ago, there arrived at the London Zoological Gardens a consignment of snakes whose speciality is spitting poison. Such is their mastery of this accomplishment that motor goggles have to be worn by those who tend them to protect the eyes, which appear to be a favourite target. A notorious offender in this respect is Ringhal's snake, a South African species, gifted with uncanny marksmanship.

Many people still imagine that the power of spitting poison is general among snakes and other reptiles, but this is as much a fallacy as the belief that the flickering forked tongue is a poison "fang." A similar act, though performed in a totally different way, has made the skunk notorious and secure from attack, for no adversary will voluntarily face the stream of fetid fluid which this animal can emit.

After holding amphibians like toads and salamanders, a milky fluid is often observed on the hands. This issues from glands, which may be either distributed all over the skin of the body or localised in the form of warty excrescences. The substance is not poisonous to man, but merely disagreeable and, in some cases, mildly irritant. Injected into the circulatory system of animals it may, however, prove exceedingly poisonous, affecting the heart and the nerve centres. That of a South American amphibian is employed by the Indians to poison their spears and arrows for killing monkeys, in the same way that the Bushmen utilise the venom of the puff-adder.

MECHANISM OF FANGS.

Lethal weapons designed to inflict a direct flesh wound occur chiefly among reptiles and insects. Snakes can be roughly divided into venomous and non-venomous species, but as there are no common characters by which to distinguish the one from the other, it is policy to regard all as suspect.

The simple but terribly efficient mechanism of a snake's poison apparatus can be explained in a few words. In the great majority of cases the fangs are two large backward-curved teeth near the front of the upper jaw. An ingenious hinge allows them to lie flat when the mouth is closed and to spring erect as it opens. The pressure of biting causes the poison, a modified saliva contained in glands near the eyes, to pass into the wound by way of these specialised teeth. To make this possible each tooth has either a groove on its front side or a narrow canal through its interior along which the poison travels. In the latter case, the aperture of the canal is to one side of the tooth, a little below the point, exactly as in a hypodermic syringe. This lessens the liability to blockage and enables the extremity of the tooth to continue to a fine point. Sometimes the fangs get broken, but there are always reserve teeth ready, or nearly ready, to take their place.

Venom is a yellowish fluid, usually odourless and tasteless, and possessing remarkable properties. It can be frozen or dried without losing potency, and in some cases no harm results from swallowing it. The effects of snake-bite vary greatly. Different kinds of animals react in different ways to the same kind of poison. Some are completely immune from its action and, in fact, prey upon snakes. The secretary bird is an example, and also the king cobra, or hamadryad, which feeds exclusively upon other snakes.

INSECT STINGS.

The poison weapons of insects can be viewed with less concern, for, as a rule, the most human-beings suffer from them is acute discomfort. Diseases communicated by insects are due to bacterial infection following a bite, and not to the sting. Although commonly used defensively, the power of inflicting a wound and introducing poison is employed by many insects as a means of securing prey. Generally, the poison consists of formic acid mixed with other irritants, and it is injected by muscular contraction through a complex piercing organ, or sting, at the end of the abdomen. And since this sting appears to have been derived from the egg-depositing organ (ovipositor) it follows that only females are in possession of it. Drones, or male bees, for example have no stings.

Many insects have what looks like a dangerous sting at the hinder end of the body. No alarm need be felt concerning this, because stings are not advertised in this way, but discreetly hidden. Such appendages are harmless ovipositors designed to penetrate crevices or act as drills. Every year consternation is caused by the appearance of a large insect of the size and colour of a hornet which is brought to this country in imported timber. It is armed with a formidable-looking instrument, nearly an inch in length, and is often slaughtered and sent to the local museum for identification. This is a giant sawfly and the supposed sting is an innocent ovipositor.

Hunting wasps possess remarkable power to control the action of their poison. These insects capture living caterpillars and other insects, and store them in a chamber as ready-to-hand food for their young grubs, which share the same apartment. But first of all the prey is stung, not in a haphazard fashion, but scientifically by one or more thrusts of the sting in various parts of the body. The result is not death but general paralysis, the effect of which is to render the victim inactive and, therefore, unable to molest the tiny grubs. In this state it may live for weeks to provide a larder for the growing family.

Various structures of the body have, by modification, come to function as poison weapons. In centipedes it is the first pair of legs that are so developed. These are claw-like and have at the tip an opening communicating with a poison gland. Some of the tropical species are a foot in length and are able to inflict a "bite" which may be fatal to man. Scorpions carry at the end of the long flexible body a stout spine supplied with poison generated in the swollen terminal segment of the body. The curved shape of the spine appears a little curious until it is realised that the creature arches its tail over its body and strikes forwards at the prey, which is held in front of the head by the great pincer-like claws.

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HEALTH and HYGINE

Care Of Wounds

Preliminary Precautions Taken Would Save Not Only Pain And Trouble But In Certain Cases Life Itself

Most wounds are not clean. Even the skin carries many germs, and usually whatever inflicts a wound, is contaminated. Eruptions and abscess naturally come from some infection, writes Dr. Rabecca Parish in the "Philippines Herald."

Therefore, cleansing is the very first thing. In burns it is not advisable, perhaps one can only apply the dressing. Also in case of badly mangled and crushed wounds, cleansing can only be done by soaking, or irrigating with some solution.

Other wounds can be really cleansed. A soap and water scrub round the outside if necessary, then the wound itself with clean hands, clean cotton or soft clean cloth, and either sterile water or a solution containing a very small quantity of lysol, bichloride, phenol, or other good disinfectant.

Only in extreme cases (as in wounds from machinery), is it impossible to cleanse.

Wounds caused by rusty nails, old, dirty, rusty iron or tin, splinters of decaying wood, old dirty broken glass, or dirty sharp stones —are in danger of being infected with tetanus bacilli. This is extremely dangerous as the toxines poison the entire system causing stiffness, contractures, convulsions and even death.

These wounds cannot be treated by simple cleanliness as others. They must be incised, and cauterized deeply with a hot iron, wire, or caustic drug. Even this dies not always suffice and anti-Tetanic Serum is needed.

The same may be said of the bites of dogs. Cleanliness does not suffice, but cauterization and Anti-Rabic Serum injections alone give safety. Insect bites usually subside after disinfection and applications of amnona, iodine, or mercurochrome.

Burn must be dressed with some protective oil, soda flour or soothing dressing to exclude the air from the delicate wound. The further care—if a serious case—required is quiet in bed, warmth, food, stimulants, fresh air, and attention to shock.

Boils and abscesses must have application of hot or cold compresses, and as soon as a bit soft must be incised, to allow the suppurated material to drain out. After this, these as well as ulcers must be kept clean and usually covered with protective wet dressings from some antiseptic solution, applied hot and renewed frequently.

Eruptions need to be treated according to the cause. Cleanliness, antiseptic dressings, and protection will usually cure.

In serious accidents, as fractures with splintered bones protruding, another problem arises, keeping the bones in place, yet protecting the wounds.

Bandaging with a protective dressing applied first is very important. The open wound must be kept bound up, to allay pain, stop bleeding, hasten recovery and to prevent the entrance of disease germs—so easy if the wound is left open.

Most every family has clean old, soft, white, clothing from which to tear bandages. Keep them prepared for emergency.

Put a soft, clean folded cloth over the wound preferably having just been ironed and not handled and then apply the bandage. Frequently medicine is needed.

Usually, if the wound is clean, it does not need re-bandaging, daily; if dirty, it must be remembered that much sterile water or antiseptic solution must be used for daily irrigation.

Taking care of wounds is easy, and saves pain, troubles and even life.

Officers and members of the Shri Shiwaji Tarun Mandal of Kolhapur, an institution which trains youth in physical culture.

VITAMINS FOR HEALTH

Vitamins mean so much to health that in recent years food specialists have made a very close study of foods to determine their value from the standpoint of health giving vitamins.

There is a marked tendency for the average diet to-day to be deficient in at least three important vitamins, A, C and D.

These vitamins, together with mineral salts, are more apt to be lacking than any other food essentials.

And deficiencies of these health promoting elements often lay the groundwork for future trouble without immediate symptoms.

The following table is a list of foods rich in the vitamins as listed:—

Vitamin "A' aids growth strengthens resistance to colds and similar infections.

Apricots, Corn, Pineapple, Salmon, Sweet potatoes, Asparagus, Prunes, P. Juice, Spinach, Tomatoes, Carrets, Peaches, Plums, strawberries, Tomatoe juice, Cherbatoes, Tomato-juice.

Vitamin "B" promotes nerve health and aids appetite. Asparagus, Carrots, Cherries, Corn, Fresh prunes, Grapes, Grapefruit, Peaches, Pears, Peas, Pineapple juice, Plum, Prunes, Rasins, Strawberries, Stringbeans, Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Tomato-juice.

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CANCER NOT HEREDITARY

Neither Is It Contogious

Cancer accounts for one tenth of all dealths. Almost as many people over 40 die of cancer as of pneumonia, tuberculosis and typhold combined.

Through fear and ignorance, cancer is sometimes spoken of furtively or in confidence. Many are unwilling to admit they suspect it. They wait too long, and tragedy comes, writes Dr. Alexander Bruno in the Chicago Daily Tribune."

There is good news about cancer. In many instances it can be prevented, and if treated in the early stages it can be eradicated.

A cancer in the body is like a weed in the garden. It begins in one spot as a small growth which usually can be removed easily. There is only one course to follow —get rid of it immediately.

The disease is not hereditary, although in some families the tendency toward cancer seems to be hereditary. Cancer is not contagious.

WATCH FOR GROWTHS.

Be on the watch for the first signs of cancer. Do not neglect any strange growth, abnormal lumps, swellings and sores that do not heal. Look out for moles, old scars, birthmarks or warts that change in size, shape, or appearance, Continued irritation of any part of the body is often the beginning of trouble.

The failure of internal organs to function normally or an unusual discharge from any part of the body should at once receive thorough attention. Make certain whether or not the cause is cancer.

Do not wait for pain. There is no pain in early cancer. Once it has developed, nature alone is helpless to stop the growth of cancer. But it may be removed by surgery, X-ray or radium. There is no serum to prevent cancer, nor any drug to cure it.

DON'T GUESS.

Cancer can be recognized in the early stages and then it can be got rid of Cancer of internal organs often requires many examinations and tests to be found out early. How will you recognize it?

DON'S GUESS.

Do not wait or guess. Get a complete physical examination by a group of specialists at least once a year, including X-Ray and laboratory tests. This is your only safeguard.

CURE FOR SLEEPY SICKNESS

Medical authorities hail an operation performed at Leningrad by a Soviet surgeon as a great step forward in the world-wide efforts to find a cure for sleepy sickness.

It is asserted that the operation stopped, for the first time, the trembling of the limbs of a victim of the disease. Dr. Mashansky, of the Institute for Nervous Diseases, reported that he accomplished this by severing nerves at the base of the spinal cord controlling the movement of the limbs in accordance with a theory advanced by the American surgeon Mr. Putnam.

H. H. Raoji Shree Sajjansinhji, who has just succeeded to the "gadi" of Mansa State in Sabarkantha Agency.

SOVIET SCIENCE AND TECHNIQUE

(Continued from page 14.)

was given vast material resources enabling it to build a number of commodious "Houses of Savants", rest homes, sanatoria libraries, etc. Particularly successful has been the construction of the Moscow House of Savants with its excellent auditoria at Poretchye and Sestore-study, libraries, etc.

Splendid sanatoria were organized at Kislovodsk, Sotchi, Tiberda, Essentiuki, in salubrious localities of the Crimea and the Caucasus. A large sanatorium for scientists is under construction at the famous sulphur springs of Matsesta (Ceucasus).

There are special child sanatoria at Poretche and Sestrore-usk for children of scientific workers.

A wonderful rest home for scientific workers was organized at "Uzkoe", the former princely manor of the Trubetskoys, where the recuperating scientists are able to combine rest with scientific research work.

During the 1933 season upwards of 12,000 scientists recuperated alone in the sanatoria maintained by the Scientists Welfare Commission.

REST HOMES FOR TEACHERS.

Hundreds of teachers will spend their summer vacations in various rest homes, sanatoria and health resorts. Educational workers of the USSR will get this year 65,000 permits for rest homes, 5,880 permits for local sanatoria and 1,740 permits for the Health resorts in the Crimea and the Caucasus

HOW SOVIET STUDENT LIVES

Upwards of 75 per cent of all the students in the workers' colleges and higher schools are in receipt of stipends. Stipends as a rule are given to all the students who lived on their own earnings before entering into the University.

The amount of the stipend depends on speciality of study, course of instruction taken, and the progress made by the individual student, ranging from 20 to 200 rubles per month.

Furthermore, for particularly good work in one or another branch of a science, technique, etc., the student draws a so-called "personal" stipend and also stipends from the funds dedicated to the names of Gorky, Lunacharsky, etc.,

BOARDING HOUSES FOR STUDENTS

80 per cent of all the students (in workers' colleges and universities) live in boarding houses and Student Cities. These boarding houses are equipped with clubs, libraries, dining rooms, etc. For married students there are cosy separate apartments of two rooms and a kitchen. Rent is paid by the student at the rate 4 to 5 rubles monthly.

In the student cities these are stores, laundries, barber-shops, etc., catering to students at reduced prices. Throughout the Soviet Union there are upwards of 160 co-operative stores specially for students with working capital of 40 million rubles.

CARE OF STUDENTS' HEALTH

In each student city there is a free infirmary at which the student gets free medical service. During vacations a large proportion of the students are sent to rest homes and sanatoria.

During 1933 upwards of 150,000 students rested at the health resorts of the Soviet Union.

NEW INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The Moscow City Board of Health is opening a new scientific research institute for the study of the organs of sight and for the combat of blindness.

The new opthalmological institute is to be equipped with a surgical department and the latest apparatus. A permanent staff of opthalmological experts will be attached to the institute under the guidance of the honoured scientist Prof. Averbach.

The "Hirschmann" Opthalmological Research Institute at Kharkov celebrates its 25th anniversary this year. From a small eye-hospital with 60 beds the Institute has grown into a leading institute of opthalmological research in recent years. The Institute has published 100 scientific works.

A CONFERENCE ON MALARIA

The Armenian Conference on questions of malaria was held in Erivan last December. It was reported in the conference that the establishment of a network of dispensaries among the Armenian population in the subtropical area has resulted in distinct diminition of malaria, which was brought down from 26 to 8 per cent of the inhabitants. At the present time there are functioning in Armenia 5 tropical stations, 15 tropical dispensaries, and 42 summer anti-malaria stations.

ROENTGENOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

In January there was held in Leningrad the 1st scientific session of the Roentgenological Institute, dedicated to the 17th Congress of CPSU. The Institute has attained monumental scientific successes. Particularly valuable results were obtained in curing ulcer of the stomach by means of Roentgen rays. Extensive experimental activity was developed in studying the properties of the mitogenetic rays of Prof. Hurvich. The Roentgen Museum has accumulated upwards of 100,000 roentgenograms. In the course of three years the Institute has published 334 scientific works.

"OBUKH" INSTITUTE

The "Obukh" Institute for the Combat of Professional Diseases in Moscow is now in its tenth year. During this period the Institute has achieved outstanding results in the struggle for labour hygiene, in the struggle against occupational traumatism and industrial poisoning. Upwards of 40.000 workers were individually examined. For the study of questions of professional selection was instituted a special Clinic for the selection of young working forces, the only one of its kind in the Soviet Union. The Institute has published 740 scientific works. In the solemn anniversary session the oldest workers of the Institute Prof. I.G. Gelman, Prof. I. P. Razenkov, Dr. A. Snirnov, and others were given premiums.

STATE SANITARY INSPECTION

In order to improve the whole sanitary service to the population, and especially in order to extend the sanitary inspection service to food product enterprises and public feeding establishments, the Central Inspection Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of USSR have decreed the formation of State Sanitary Inspection Departments attached to the Health Commissariat of the several republics to be headed by the respective assistant people's commissars of health in the capacity of chief sanitary inspectors.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector for the RSFSR is the 1st assistant people's commissar of health Kongelari.

NEWSPAPER TOWN TO BE BUILT IN MOSCOW

A newspaper town is to be built on 5th street of Yamskoye Pole in Moscow.

Seven block buildings equal in size to the Government House (450,000 cubic metres) will accommodate the "Pravda" newspaper combine; an 8-storied building will house the editorial offices of "Pravda" "Komsomolskaya. Pravda," "Properskaya kaya, Pravada," "Pionerskaya Pravda" the journals "Bolshevik," "Krokodil", etc. Other premises will be occupied under printing works, paper storehouses, dining rooms, club, etc.

The new editorial offices will be equipped with convenient writing desks for journalists, appropriate furnishings, and so on.

In each editorial office will be a radio station, inter-city telephone, and a telegraph branch office. Editorial departments will be interconnected by pneumatic mail.

In point of output the "Pravda" printing plant will be the largest in the world. 45 linotypes have already been installed, and the assembling of a huge rotary printing machine is near completion.

The printing plant is equipped with the latest machinery.

Everything possible has been mechanised in the printing plant: transportation belts convey paper and stereotypes, deliver copy to the lino-types, and send typed galleys into the proof-reading room.

PROPOSED BRITISH COUNCIL FOR JOURNALISM

Home Secretary Promises Not To Oppose Private Bill

The Home Secretary has informed the British Institute of Journalists that if a private member's bill having as its object the setting up for the profession of journalism of a statutory body with functions similar to those which the General Medical Council exercises in the case of the medical profession were introduced into the House of Commons and given a second reading, he would not oppose a motion to refer it to a Select Committee, nor would he oppose a motion by a private member for the appointment of a Select Committee without the introduction of a bill.

NEW LIGHT ON BRAIN

Research Modifies Textbook 'Telephone Switchboard' Notion

Open any textbook on the brain and you read of "centres" and "regions." This part is concerned only with learning, you are told, and that with seeing; a third with taste and a fourth with walking and doing something with muscles. The different regions are not quite isolated, but are connected by nerve fibres. With the aid of these connections the higher animals, including man, store up experiences into larger ideas. In brief, the brain is likened to a telephone switchboard.

Dr. Norman R. F. Maier made short work of this hypothesis before the Michigan Academy of Science, Art and Letters recently. His experiments with rats that learn even if parts of their brains are removed lead him to a brief in "mass action." In other words, mental deterioration or failure is dependent to a large extent on the amount of brain that has been injured and the location. The shape of the injury too, cannot be ignored. From this, it follows that deterioration of the brain may be associated with injuries of different size and shape —something that surgeons will soon be studying. The removal of round areas causes less disturbance than the removal of oval ones.—"New York Times."

"INTERVIEW KING OF ENGLAND"

Tall Order To Yankee Journalist

Mr. Willis J. Abbot, the American journalist whose death is just reported, once received, while on a visit to England, what he himself described as "the most overwhelming assignment ever given to a correspondent." It was at the moment of Theodore Roosevelt's retirement from the Presidency, and was sent by a managing editor who had long held the Rough Rider something akin to Deity. It read substantially as follows—"Interview King of England, President of France, Emperor of Germany, and King of Italy concerning life and services Theodore Roosevelt, particularly upon his example set youth in good citizenship."

Of course, Mr. Abbot did not get the suggested interviews. He confesses in his autobiography that he did not try very hard, though he made a formal effort to "put the proposition up to" the King of England, then Edward VII., whose secretary coldly informed him that any views his Majesty might desire to express concerning the retiring President would be transmitted through the regular diplomatic channels.

GARIBALDIANS HONOUR LIBERATOR'S MEMORY

Paris saw in last week of May the celebration of the victories of Garibaldi by veterans of his campaign and their descendants. Italy had sent official representatives and the French Government made the celebrations the occasion for showing friendship to Italy. Photo shows Garibaldians giving the Fascist salute as they march past the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Paris.

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BOMBAY SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1934

INDIRECT ELECTION FOR ASSEMBLY

"FAITHFUL ALLY OF THE CONGRESS"

Dr. Moonje Defines Hindu Mahasabha Attitude

VIEWS ON HARIJAN CAMPAIGN

The second session of the Bombay and Suburban Hindu Sabha Conference met on Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. in the hall of the Gujerati Hindu Stree Mandal at Girgaon Back Road under the presidency of Dr. B. S. Moonje.

A large number of delegates from Bombay and the suburbs attended the conference. The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Govindrao Pradhan as well as the President Dr. Moonje laid stress in their speeches on the necessity of the Hindus being united for the good of the country.

Sir Govindrao repudiated the allegation that the Hindu Mahasabha was a sectarian body.

In support of this statement he said:

If it is permissible to other communities like the Mahomedan community to start a Muslim league and Tablik and Tanjim movements, if it is permissible to other communities in India to organize themselves to safeguard and promote their interests, I fail to see why if the Hindus, the major community, start an organization for the same purpose such a hue and cry should be raised against it. It is also necessary for the Hindus as a community to progress with the times and to bring about such necessary changes as the surrounding circumstances demand to safeguard its religion, culture, social and political rights, and its ranks. It must also take stock and see what mistakes have been committed in times gone by and with what results and must try to bring about a change so as not to perpetuate them to its detriment.

NO CREATION OF NEW RIGHTS.

Referring to the bone of contention of taking out processions and playing of the music before mosques he said:

I would suggest that all old rights should be recorded and no new rights should be allowed to be created. No new temple or mosque should be allowed to be constructed near each other, as it happened at Dadar where opposite an old Hanuman temple a new mosque was allowed to be constructed and the Mahomedans objected to the reciting of a Bhajan with Tals even on Hanuman Jayanti day, the most sacred day to the Hindus.

Very nearly there was a riot which was averted with great difficulty. If the rule of not granting permission to the erection of new temples or mosques near each other is strictly adhered to, such things are not likely to happen.

ARBITRATORS.

As regards the recording of old rights and routes of processions, I would suggest that in every important place where there is likely to be such troubles, two arbitrators from the local Mahomedans chosen by the Hindus and two arbitrators from the local Hindus chosen by the Mahomedans should be appointed and they should record all these rights and that document should he filed in the District Court. In case of disagreement amongst them the District Judge should be the sarpanch whose decision should be final.

REFORMS RECEDING.

Sir Govindrao also supported supported Suddhi and Sangatahn movements and cited the case of some of the Christians from Thana who still observed Hindu holidays and worshipped Hindu gods. If these people are admitted to Hinduism, he asked why other people should cavil?

Referring to the White Paper, he said that the so-called reforms foreshadowed in the White Paper are to be curtailed in the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report. Like Will-o-the-Wisp, it is receding from the view as one approaches it and he asked the conference to express their views on its merits or demerits.

Dr. Moonje's Address

Dr. Moonje in his Presidential speech regretted the attitude adopted by the Congress in giving blank cheques to the Muslims. He replied at length to the charges levelled by Pandit Jawaharlal against the Hindu Mahasabha and quoted extensively from the Mahasabha proceedings and other documents in defence of the stand of the Mahasabha.

Under the circumstances, what should the Hindus do? They soon found to their cost and humiliation that the Congress, with all its good will and honetsy of purpose, is absolutely unable to give them legitimate protection and that it has got a limitless capacity of yielding to Muslim intransigence. Who can then reasonably blame the Hindus for making up their mind to stand on their own legs and concert measures for the defence of their legitimate rights without losing faith in the Congress and without poluting their heart with the poison of counter communalism in reaction to the rank communalism of the Muslims? The Mopla rebellion which was soon followed in its wake in rapid succession by the Muslim riots of Saharanpur, Kohat and Multan, proved the last straw on the camel's back. The Hindus put their heart and soul into their organisation, the Hindu Mahasabha, which is now serving the most useful purpose of adding strength to the backbone of the Congress in its laudable attempt to solve the tangle of the communal problem which however is mostly the result of its own weakness and the honest desire to placate the implacable.

Thus, it will be seen, that there should have been no need for the Mahasabha to enter the field of politics, often of late, in a show of opposition to the Congress, if the Congress itself had maintained its balance and given due protection to the Hindus. For the Hindus that was the only manly and national way to find relief from the most unenviable position in which they found themselves, which is so pithily described in the Marathi proverb—"The mother will not give food to the child and the father will not allow him to beg." Such were the most unfortunate circumstances which left the Hindus no honourable alternative other than that of pushing the Mahasabha into prommence which it deserved for the purpose.

RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS.

Now I would like to say a few words in respect of the relations of the Mahasabha with the Congress so far as politics is concerned. The objects being the same, i.e., the attainment of freedom, there is no need for friction and controversy between the Congress and the Mahasabha, if both were to keep the essentials of their respective functions always before their eyes Members of the Mahasabha, high and low, with its sympathisers and workers have taken their due share of suffering cheerfully by taking part in the Congress movement of Civil Disobedience, though they took care not to neglect or ignore the obligations of the Mahasabha. The Mahasabha clearly understands and appreciates the fundamental basis of its relations with the Congress. The Mahasabha clearly recognises that the Congress is the premier parent organisation of Indian politics, embracing in itself and aspiring to represent all political parties functioning in the country in the general broad outline of their activities and as such it commands the respect of all. But when the leaders of the Congress begin to think of and exhibit it as a mere political party, as opposed to other parties in the country, they do not fully comprehend what harm they do unwittingly to the position and prestige of the Congress.

To the Congress, the Hindus, Moslems, Christians and others must all be equal nationals and it should not show partiality or favouritism to one community at the cost of the other. Neither should it connive at or put up with without protest, any such favouritism or partiality being exercised by the Government to keep the communities ever apart quarrelling with each other. The Congress should stand for nationalism pure and simple

LEAD FROM CONGRESS.

The Congress has formulated the national demand and also its own solution of the communal problem which has been characterised as a compromise between pure nationalism on one side and rank communalism on the other. The British Government has flung both to the winds. The prestige and reputation of the Congress for Nationalism demand that both the White Paper and the Communal Award should be summarily rejected with the same unceremoniousness with which the Government has rejected them both. While thus rejecting both the White Paper and the Communal Award the Congress should, in its position of impartiality, announce its determination, once for all, that it will not accept or bless any communal settlement which is not the result of mutual agreement between the parties concerned.

We feel and we believe that it is our legitimate right to expect such an announcement from the Congress. In our love and res-

(Continued on page 7)

Jt. COMMITTEE REPORT FORECAST

No Transfer Of Control Over C. I. D. To Ministers

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 23.

A forecast of the Joint Select Committee report received from a responsible source in London says.

"The report is not likely to be published before the end of August, and the bill will not be introduced before Christmas. The Chairman of the Jt. Committee has submitted his draft report which has recommended two houses in major provinces. The central Legislature will be smaller with indirect electorates. The C. I. D. will be put in charge of the political department and will not be transferred to the ministers."

(From left to right) Sir Govind Pradhan, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha Conference; Dr. Moonje, President of the second session of the Pombay and Suburban Hindu Sabha Conference which met in Bombay yesterday and Bhai Permanand, President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

Legal Opinion Suppressed

Allegations Against Mayor Of Karachi

KARACHI, June 23.

The alleged suppression of most important legal opinion, having a vital bearing on last Wednesday's proceedings in the Karachi Corporation, whereat the appointment of Doctor Shroff as new chief officer on a salary of Rs. 1,500 was made has come to light. It is understood that before the said meeting opinion had been received from the Advocate-General, Bombay, according to which it was possible for a new corporation to come into office before August 31, the date fixed for the present Chief Officer's expiry of office.

It transpires that this most important legal opinion was not only suppressed, but the house led to believe by the Mayor Mr. Jamshed Mehta that by no strength of imagination could the New Corporation come into being before August 31, and therefore the present Corporation had to fill the Chief Officer's Post.

It is contended that the Advocate-General's opinion which was sent from Bombay last Saturday, must have been received in time to be read before Wednesday's meeting.

Had the Mayor not asserted in the meeting that the New Corporation could not come into being before the middle of September, then the Corporation's duty would have been to leave the appointment to its successor, which was the Government's intention when the new act was framed last year.

It is understood that the matter will be taken up before a Court of Law.—A.P.

CEYLON LINKED TO INDIA

Necessary Cables Laid By Government

SIMLA, June 23.

Necessary cables having been laid by the Government of India, Ceylon is now linked for trunk telephones to India but as the Ceylon Government has not arranged internal link, trunk connections callers from India will have to wait till the Ceylon Authorities make the necessary arrangements.

The cost of laying the cables between India and Ceylon has been borne by the two Governments.—A.P.

WAR DECLARED ON HENRY FORD

R. F. C. Forbids Purchase Of Ford Products Under New Law

WASHINGTON June 22.

The conflict pending between Mr. Henry Ford and the United States Government since Ford's refusal to sign the N. R. A. Automobile Code nas entered on a new stage.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation have issued a circular forbidding the purchase of Ford products with funds borrowed from the Government, under the new law for providing direct loans to industry

The examiner's report filed with the Federal Radio Commission reiommends that the renewal licences of Ford's three experimental wireless stations be refused.—Reuter

MAHATMA TO BE INVITED TO BHUJ?

The Secretary of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bhuj, wires under to-day's date:—

The Managing Committee of the Cutch Harijan Sevak Sangh resolved at its meeting last evening to call a joint meeting of Cutchees Harijan workers and well-wishers on July 1, in Bhuj to invite Mahatma Gandhi to include Cutch in his Harijan tour. We appeal all Kutchee workers and well-wishers to attend positively the forthcoming meeting and inform about their arrival.

The Prince of Wales will be one of the "Pilgrims" to visit the English Cathedrals during the next fortnight in July.

Heaping Iniquities On Indians In Zanzibar?

Bill Depriving Them Of Existing Rights On Anvil

RACIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY IN CHARACTER

Fate Of 15,000 Persons In Balance

We have received the following cable from the Indian National Association of Zanzibar:—

The local Government published draft bills, seven days ago, which they propose passing into law on the 28th instant. These bills are most revolutionary, racial and un-British in character and are calculated to prevent Indians from acquiring land and depriving them of their existing ancient rights of dealing in the only important local industry, viz., cloves, thus threatening the very existence of the whole community which numbers 15,000 strong.

8 MILLION RUPEES INVOLVED.

Conjointly they also practically deprive the Indians of about eight million rupees being the capital invested in bonafide business with and mortgage of Arabs' and natives' properties. The Local Government has been approached for postponement of these measures, but the appeal has been rejected.

Relations among the Indians, Arabs and the natives so far have been most cordial and intimate. The proposed legislation is sure to create friction and racial bitterness. Great consternation and panic prevail amongst Indians.

MOVE FOR RESPITE FOR 2 MONTHS.

Appeal is being made to sure, through the Indian Government, at least two months' respite, for submitting representations to the right quarters.

'GLORIOUS SUCCESS'

Compulsory Primary Education Scheme In Karach

KARACHI, June 23.

Has primary compulsory education which was introduced a year ago failed in Karachi?

This question was raised in the Karachi Corporation when the appointment of an Attendant Officer to take census and adopt all measures with a view to bring all students of schoolgoing age to Municipal schools. The Administrative Officer of the School Board emphatically said, instead of being a failure the scheme is a glorious success, because the number of students is increased by leaps and bounds yearly. The infant classes are full with students but full success of the scheme is not to be known before three or four years by which time, it will be in full swing. Schoolmasters and supervisors have taken complete census of all boys and girls of schoolgoing age and on the day a child attains the age of six, its parent or guardian is served with a notice to send it to school and if he fails, legal steps will be taken with a view to enforce attendance with the result that people now are slowly realising the value of the scheme.—A.P. Special.

Poona Bomb Case

POONA, June 23.

The cross-examination if the prosecution witnesses in the Poona Bomb Case concluded this noon. The defence evidence has been fixed for June 30.—United Press.

Progress Of Kailas Expeditionists

CALCUTTA, June 22.

Information has reached here that the three Bengali youths headed by Uma Prasad Mukherjee the third son of late Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee, who left on an expedition to Mount Kailash have reached Gabriang, the last station of the British Territory on June 19, last.

The expeditionists are reported to be in the best of their health.—United Press.

BAN LIFTED ON DHARWAR WORKERS

C. D. Convicts To Be Released Shortly?

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, June 21

All the restraint orders under section 4 of the Bombay Emergency (Powers) Act 1932 have been withdrawn in the Dharwar District.

Abut twenty persons were served with notices of cancellation of the orders by the District Magistrate of Dharwar yesterday Orders against Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar, Mr. N. B. Hiremath and others have also been withdrawn.

It is also understood that persons convicted in the C. D. Movement for technical offences would be released shortly.

FORTY VILLAGES UNDER WATER

Relief Workers' Dash For Gobindganj

SYLHET, June 23.

News has just reached here that 40 villages within the jurisdiction of the Gobindganj Police station have been completely submerged. People of Kanaighat and Bhagoan are living in deep water.

On receipt of communication from the Deputy Commissioner that flood in Gowainghat was unprecedented and relief was urgently needed there, the Secretary of the Tornado Relief Committee sent several batches of relief workers to the affected area with fifty bags of rice.

The Government also have deputed the Additional District Magistrate with 25 boats for the rescue work and 50 bags of rice for immediate relief.

There is no sign of water subsiding as yet.—United Press.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION

LONDON, June 22.

The P. and O. Banking Corporation announce a dividend of five per cent less Incometax the year ended 31/3.—Reuter's Special.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.